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MR. PELLETIER TO ASK GRAND JURY TO SIFT CHARGES OF STRIKERS

District Attorney to Give All Evidence in Hearing Before Conciliation Board to Inquisitors Soon

THINKS IT HIS DUTY

Facts Adduced at Private Hearing Decide Official to Say He Will Issue Call—Vote on Sympathy Strike

District Attorney Pelletier is to call a special session of the grand jury for Tuesday to investigate the charges of perjury made by the striking carmen against officials of the Boston Elevated company in testimony given before the state board of conciliation and arbitration recently.

This investigation will not defer a vote on a sympathetic strike which the Boston Central Labor Union plans to take tomorrow, say leaders of the union. The Elevated company has refused to confer with the United Improvement Association on a settlement.

In addition to the charges already made, testimony will be submitted to the grand jury regarding alleged violation of section 12, chapter 106, public statutes, prohibiting employers discharging persons for joining a union.

Although Mr. Pelletier would not disclose the problems for consideration at the private hearing given the carmen and their attorney, James H. Vahey, he said he deemed the statements of the men of sufficient importance to lay before the grand jury at a special sitting.

The greater part of the testimony referred to the charges of perjury, but there were charges of conspiracy to import men to incite riots to end the strike. New material was furnished in addition to the evidence produced at the hearing before the state board.

The statements made by the men, it is said, related chiefly to their records while in the employ of the company, their years of service and the absence of any apparent reason for their discharge, except their activity in the union.

A stenographic report of the testimony of the carmen and division superintendents who appeared before the state board was given to Mr. Pelletier by Mr. Vahey. It was alleged that the superintendents denied that they discharged the men because they had joined or were active in the union.

Statements were made relating to the type of men imported by the company, and that some of the striking carmen had been offered their places if they would leave the union. The assembly at the hearing numbered about 300.

Joseph J. Leonard, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, sent out a statement yesterday referring to the association's request for a conference with General Bancroft of the Elevated in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike.

According to Mr. Leonard, General Bancroft replied that there was no occasion for a conference. It is, says Mr. Leonard, the first time any public official or public service corporation has declined a conference with a committee of the association.

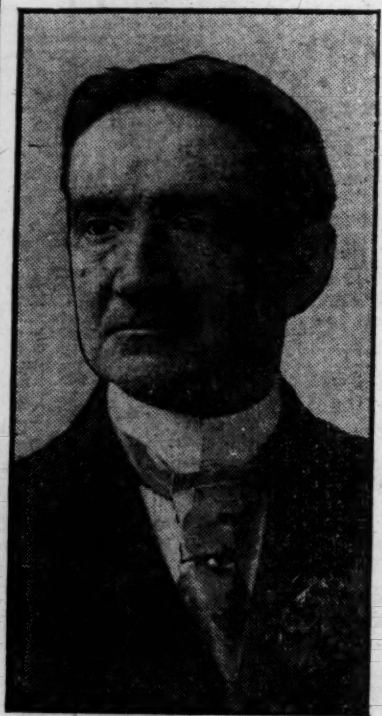
The Boston Central Labor Union executive committee will have a special meeting tonight. The object is to prepare, for a general meeting of the C. L. U. delegates tomorrow afternoon.

Union men met in Cedar hall, North Cambridge, last night and listened to addresses by Henry C. Long, candidate for Congress in the eighth district. Representative John L. G. Glynn, Alderman Patrick J. Curley, Alderman Michael M. O'Connor, Councilman Thomas O'Hara, former Alderman Maurice M. Lynch, President French of the Lynn local of carmen and International Vice-President Patrick E. Sheehan. Thomas F. Lucas presided.

Boston locals 12, 56 and 73, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, delegates to the Boston Central Labor Union have been instructed to vote for

(Continued on page five, column seven)

AGREEMENT ON PARCELS POST PLAN REACHED



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston.)
SENATOR JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.
Author of original bill

WASHINGTON—After a dispute of more than two months the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads has reached an agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill and the measure will be reported on Monday.

The parcels post provision was threshed out on Friday by Senator Bourne, the author of the original provision of the bill, and Senator Bristow of Kansas, former assistant postmaster-general.

As completed by the Senate committee the bill carries about \$262,000,000, or an increase of about \$4,000,000 over the House provisions.

MR. MC CALL'S PLANS STILL IN ABEYANCE

Samuel W. McCall's withdrawal as a candidate for reelection to the lower branch of Congress, announced today, has strengthened the impression in political circles that he will soon become a candidate for the United States Senate or for Governor.

In the statement to his constituents withdrawing his name for reelection to Congress Mr. McCall says that he has ambition to serve them in another capacity. At a suitable time, he says, he will make announcement relative to his candidacy in the new field.

DARDANELLES NEWS IS CALLED BY ITALY WILDLY IMPOSSIBLE

NEW YORK—A Rome, Italy, despatch to the New York Herald declares that the government is without any news regarding the Dardanelles attack, and official circles scout the rumors as wildly impossible.

A Turkish despatch says that the government has decided to reduce the width of the free channel between the mine fields in the Dardanelles in order, on the one hand, to permit a continuance of navigation, and on the other to increase the defenses of the straits.

The grave nature of the government's difficulties is revealed in a proclamation of the Sultan to the army, pleading for loyalty.

The proclamation was provoked by a meeting of officers at the war office, which delegated Nazim Pacha and Hadi Pacha to submit to the Sultan the officers' demands for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the appointment of Kiamil Pacha as Grand Vizier.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE OVER MYSTIC NEARLY READY FOR TRAFFIC

Engineers Today Testing \$45,000 Wooden Structure to Be Used While New Draw Is Being Built

SPAN'S COST \$424,000

When Work Is Done Two Channels Each Wider and Deeper Than the Present Will Be Available

Traffic will soon be diverted to the temporary bridge across the Mystic river just below the Chelsea bridge north, the new draw in the temporary structure being tested today. The old bridge will then be demolished for the construction of the new \$424,000 two-channel, swing-draw, steel bridge in its place.

The temporary bridge cost \$45,000. It swings out on the down-stream side of the old bridge, making a bow around the draw of the old structure and utilizing the old draw pier for its own draw.

There is a cross current in the river that sometimes makes vessels bump into the pier so the pier at the new draw had to be reinforced. This delayed the work.

It is hoped to have the new structure finished by the end of this year. Two channels 125 feet wide and nearer the center of the river will be dredged in place of the present 60-foot passage. The change as demanded by the government is expected to result in much benefit to shipping, as the current in the middle of the river is not likely to prove so troublesome.

Utilization of the 60-foot channel as part of one of the new 125-foot channels will bring the passage on the Chelsea side in the middle of the river and it is expected that this will be the one most used by shipping as being most free from cross currents. The draw, however, is of the swing type, so that when open ships may pass on either side thus saving time for the passage of shipping and by lessening the number and duration of the openings for the bridge traffic as well.

Not all of the bridge as it spans the Mystic from bank to bank is to be rebuilt but the draw is to be constructed of masonry and steel so that it will suffice when it is found advisable to rebuild the rest of the bridge. It is planned eventually to carry out the masonry and steel type of construction for the entire bridge.

The channels will be dredged 30 feet deep and will be deepened to 35 feet whenever it may become necessary to dredge the river to that depth. The government has already dredged the river upstream.

The secretary of war ruled on June 3, 1910, that the existing structure was "an unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of Mystic river on account of insufficient width of draw and unsatisfactory location of the draw span." The present plan is the result of many negotiations between the public works department of the city of Boston and the war department, with the sanction, of course, of the city of Chelsea, which bears part of the cost.

GRANGERS PLAN TWO OUTINGS

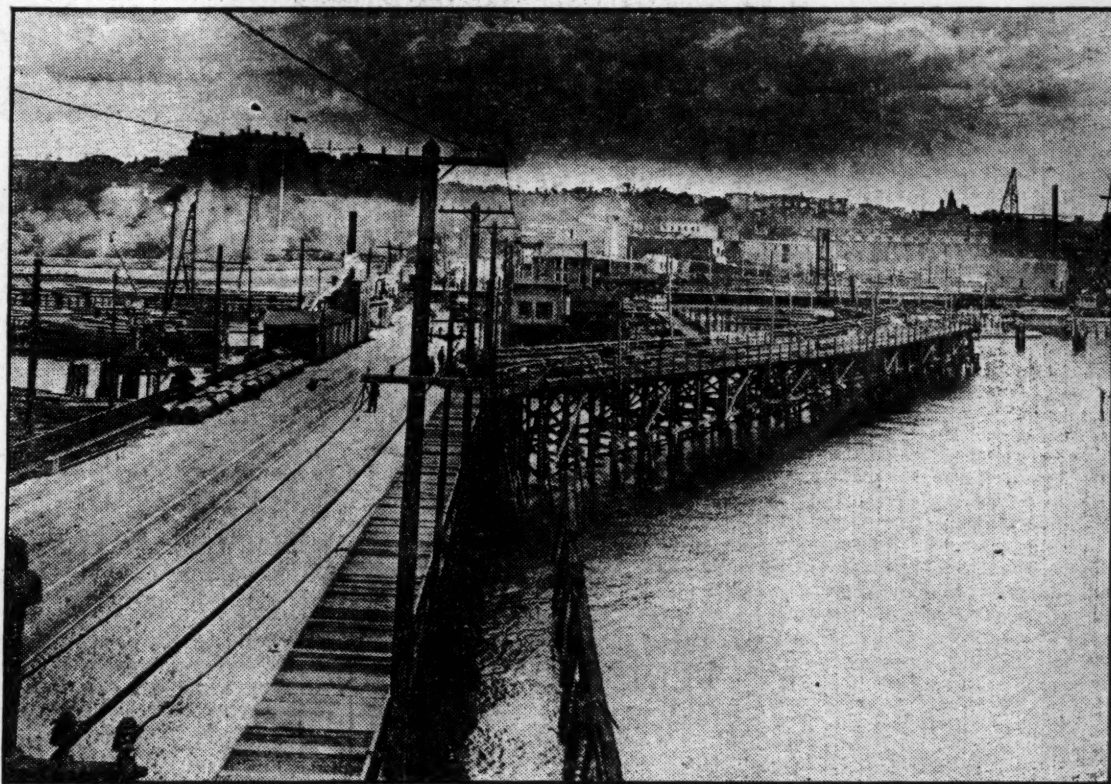
Two outings, under the auspices of Grangers of this state, are to be held on Thursday, July 25, and Thursday, Aug. 8, in Concord and at Westboro. The Concord outing will be on July 25 under the direction of the Middlesex Pomona Grange and, besides band concerts and trips to historic points of interest, there will be addresses by Charles Gardner, state master; the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, state chaplain, and John F. Meeley of Blackstone.

An elaborate program for the Aug. 8 field meeting at Lake Chauncy park, Westboro, has been arranged. It includes sports, dancing and addresses in the afternoon by Oliver Wilson of Illinois, master of the national grange; Mrs. Eva S. McDowell of Wellesley, treasurer of the national grange; Charles M. Gardner, state master; Representative Meaneey and Rufus W. Stinson of Boston, state director of rural schools.

ITALIAN CREW EAGER TO RESCUE

NEW YORK—When the Italian steamer Principe di Piedmonte reached this port today she reported that five of her crew were slain at sea by the bursting of a steam pipe connecting the port engine with the main boiler, filling the fire room with the hot vapor. Twenty-two narrowly escaped though more or less scalded. The victims included the first engineer and the chief stoker. Many of the crew responded to Captain Domenico's call for volunteers to go to the rescue in the hot room.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MYSTIC



Showing wooden structure at right over which traffic will be diverted soon

BATTLE OF SOUTH HINGHAM RAGES WHILE CONSTABLE "WASH" JAMES KEEPS ORDER

After saving the country for a week at Camp Hingham, the First Corps Cadets return to Boston by way of boat to Rowe's wharf early this afternoon. Headed by mounted police the cadets will parade up State street, through Washington, School, Tremont and Boylston streets, through Park square to the armory at Columbus avenue and Ferdinand street, where they are expected to break ranks shortly after 3 o'clock.

Reveille was sounded this morning at 4 a. m., and preparations to break camp began. After mess the last of the equipment was stored and a noon boat taken at Crow point for Boston.

Whether the Blues or the Reds of the first corps cadets won the battle of

South Hingham Friday morning will never be revealed, for only the umpires know and they will not tell.

If their opinion were known, however, an interesting historical coincidence would be revealed. Napoleon, some historians say, lost the battle of Waterloo because he daltied too long over a dish of onions. The gallant companies A and D, the Blues, lost the day, it is whispered, because their trolley came off.

The motorman of one of the army "transports" tells this story: "You see it was like this. Friday was Governor's day and the battle must be crowded into the forenoon so that the

(Continued on page five, column six)

ARCHBALD TRIAL TO BE PRESSED BY SENATOR BAILEY

WASHINGTON—Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court, charged with misconduct by the House of Representatives, appeared before the impeachment court of the Senate on Friday and was given until July 29 to answer the impeachment charges made against him.

Judge Archbald took no personal part in the proceedings. His attorney, A. S. Worthington of Washington, aided by his son and associate attorney, Robert W. Archbald, Jr., of Philadelphia, conducted his case.

The managers from the House are required to file their reply by Aug. 1, and all pleadings must be completed by Aug. 3.

The time for the impeachment trial is undecided. Senator Bailey favors an immediate trial.

"The reasons why the case should be speedily disposed of are obvious," said Senator Bailey. "Judge Archbald is sitting on the bench; and he ought to be relieved of the charges against him, or of the duties of his judicial office. I am going to insist on action before adjournment."

CINCINNATI TRYING TO KEEP DR. DYER

CINCINNATI—Dr. Franklin B. Dyer expects to confer with Dr. Marvin, chairman of the school board of this city, today regarding the offer he has received to become superintendent of schools of Boston. In addition to a statement to this effect Mr. Dyer said:

"I have been here for years and the schools of this city are as the apple of my eye. I also have a great appreciation of Boston and realize that I am face to face with an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. I have been offered \$10,000 to take charge of the school system of Boston, but I have not accepted it and cannot accept it unless the contract which I have with the local school is annulled. The contract I have with the local school board is binding and if the board insists that I remain in this city I will remain."

President Draper of the Chamber of Commerce took the initiative Friday in a movement to retain Superintendent Dyer. He appointed a committee from the chamber to urge this upon the board of education. Members of the Business Men's Club, Commercial Association and Chamber of Commerce met and discussed steps.

A plan to have the Cincinnati board of education meet the figure of \$10,000 a year, which Boston has offered, was discussed, also the advisability of commercial and civic bodies raising a fund to be added to Dyer's Cincinnati salary.

SENATE COMMITTEE GETS FIGURES FROM DEMOCRAT TREASURER

Herman Ridder Says He Alone Disobeyed Bryan Order and Gave Over \$10,000 to the Fund

SONS CONTRIBUTED

WASHINGTON—Detailed figures showing democracy's finances in the 1908 presidential campaign was furnished the Senate investigation committee today by Herman Ridder of New York, treasurer of the Democratic national committee.

M. Ridder had many books and records. He said the total receipts were \$620,644, and the expenditures \$619,410. William J. Bryan, the nominee, had given instructions, the witness explained, that no contribution larger than \$10,000 should be accepted and no money should be received from corporations. Mr. Ridder said he himself was the largest contributor to the campaign fund. He had evaded Mr. Bryan's orders by contributing \$10,000 in his own name and \$9000 in the name of each of his three sons. Tammany Hall contributed \$10,000.

Other large contributors as listed by Mr. Ridder were: W. F. Sheehan \$3000, Samuel Untermyer \$2500, J. S. Cram \$1000, M. J. O'Brien \$500, Jacob Ruppert \$1000, Delancey Nicholls \$1000, W. M. Shepard \$1000, J. D. McGraw \$2000, the Oklahoman, an Oklahoma newspaper, \$10,000, E. F. Goltra \$3000, Nathan H. Strauss \$1250, National Democratic Club of New York, Archibald McNeill, M. B. Carey and the law firm of Chilton, McCorkle and Chilton of West Virginia and the Buffalo Times, Norman Mack's paper, \$1000 each, J. W. Cox, assistant treasurer of the national committee and former Governor Francis of Missouri, each \$3000.

Mr. Ridder declared that neither August Belmont nor Thomas F. Ryan made any contribution to the campaign. The witness turned over to the committee two account books which showed in detail the contributions and the expenditures during the campaign.

HARWICH TO HOLD AN OLD HOME WEEK

HARWICH, Mass.—Harwich's annual observance of old home week will begin Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock with a patriotic service in the Exchange, to be opened by Charles H. Hammond, president of the Harwich Old Home Week Association.

The chief address will be by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street church of Boston.

Next Friday will be the day of land and water sports. There will be a baseball game between the Harwich team and Chatham nine. Phillips W. Page, Harvard '09, will make airship flights.

The celebration will close Friday evening with a party in the Exchange at 8 o'clock with music by Mace Gay's orchestra.

BERKSHIRE RAILWAY WANTS MORE TIME TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS

Company Says It Has Spent \$1,500,000 Already and Has Done Prescribed Work as Fast as Possible

HAS OTHER REASONS

Pending Investigations by Legislators Concerning Development, Also Relative of Railroad Control Cited

Additional time for the Berkshire Street Railway Company to make extensions, as required by the legislative act of 1910, is asked by L. S. Storrs, vice-president of the New Haven road, in a letter received today by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the railroad commission.

The letter states that the petition is enclosed in accord with a request of the United Hill Towns Association, which took such action after a ruling of the railroad commission on a similar petition presented by the association on June 26.

The petition states that the company has already completed and opened for use certain other lines of railway required under the act, has diligently prosecuted the work of that portion of the connection between the town of Huntington and some point on the Berkshire street railway which lies between Lee and a point in the town of Becket known as Parsons Corner, and has completed difficult surveys costing approximately \$25,000 for the Greylock mountain lines. For all improvements \$1,500,000 has been expended.

Pending investigations by a recess committee of the Legislature and the probable development of central and western Massachusetts on a broad scale is another reason for the petition. Additional time is requested also on the ground that the recess committee is considering whether street railway lines shall be directly or indirectly constructed, owned and operated by railroad corporations and that the committee "may consider the desirability of having such street railway extensions constructed under the provisions of an act substantially similar in terms to those considered by the Legislature in 1912, respecting the merger of certain street railway companies and the building of street railway extensions in central and western Massachusetts."

The petition names the towns included in the association as Cummington, Goshen, Worthington, Chesterfield, Southampton, Huntington, Blandford, Russell, Montgomery, Granville, Southwick, Agawam, Westfield and Otis, and the city of Springfield.

The petition is signed by Charles S. Mellen, president of the Berkshire Street Railway Company.

EDWARD P. BARRY FILES PAPERS FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

Edward P. Barry of South Boston, formerly a member of the executive council, has filed with the election commissioners for the city of Boston nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Nomination papers have also been filed for John Quinn's candidacy for another term as sheriff of Suffolk county.

Attorney Daniel J. Daley of Brookline has filed nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the new thirteenth district.

The signatures on the Daley papers were headed by Sherman L. Whipple.

WEAVERS AGREE TO MEET OWNERS

NEW BEDFORD—The Weavers' Union, which precipitated the textile strike in this city, resulting in the closing of 12 mills and idleness for 15,000 operatives, has announced its willingness to confer with the manufacturers.

The union decried the interference of the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

The announcement followed after a committee of the union had conferred with the New Bedford Ministerial Association, which is seeking to effect a compromise.

Yesterday Chief of Police Mason practically put the ban on public speaking. Today he decreed that the I. W. W. parade planned for this afternoon and another for tomorrow would be stopped.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT IS SELECTED

Harry J. Carlson of Carlson & Coolidge, Boston architects, has been selected by Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville as consulting and advisory architect in connection with the competition for the proposed \$120,000 addition to the Somerville high school.

Responding to the mayor's advertisement for architects to enter the com-

petition a number offered, from which 17 have been selected as having qualified. Within a few days Mr. Carlson will have prepared the conditions of the competition and these architects will make their plans.

It is not known just what plan will be followed in making this addition, nor to which high school the addition will

be made, since there are two schools which, although separate, are on the same plot of land.

SERBIAN KING THREATENED

BELGRADE, Serbia—A plot to slay King Peter was discovered here today. The man chosen has been arrested at Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro.

Do you need good help? Are you looking for a position? Use the employment ad pages of the Monitor. It won't cost you anything. Others are getting very good results right along.

See page 2.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....No
To Foreign Countries.....4c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POETIZING

Would you like to write a poem?
Well, it isn't very hard.
For when once you get it going
You can make it by the yard.
All you need is just some paper,
And, of course, a pen and ink,
And it wouldn't spoil it, maybe,
To put in a little "think."

But the "think" is not essential.
For we've all observed, no doubt,
That full many a so-called poet,
When he's writing, leaves it out.
And when Shakespeare is forgotten
Lines like these may still be read,
And, perhaps I ought to mention,
Not until then, so it's said.

During the forthcoming campaign the Republican spellbinders can point with pride to the excellent crop conditions throughout the country as another potent reason why their party should be kept in power.

MODERATION

While frankness is something that all must commend, my brothers,
We ought to remember, my brothers,
That one never should be so plain-spoken
That he would ruffle the feelings of others.

The fine golf scores that are being made by some of our champions prove that our professionals are getting the game right down to a "tee."

It is reported that some of the political spellbinders who are to go forth into the coming campaign will choose as the basis of their remarks that line from Shakespeare's "Hamlet" which says: "Words, words, words."

DIFFERENT

Automobile men will tell you,
If you're willing to inquire,
You can use a rented auto
Though you can't a "rent"-ed tire.

The manner in which some extensive American commercial interests are invading England would seem to indicate that the American eagle is intent on getting the lion's share of trade wherever it can over in "the tight little isle."

Riches have wings and likewise, too, in some instances, a good many gaudy tail-feathers.

SURE ENOUGH

The lover thinks his sweetheart,
As indeed she ought to be,
The very apple of his eye
When he's be-cider, see?

It is reported that in some sections of the land the country storekeepers do not take kindly to the rural mail delivery, because the farmers who used to come for their mail and incidentally bought things at the store to take home, now let the mail-carrier buy for them such items as they cannot do without. If the free delivery has done away with the debating societies that used to hold forth at the cross-roads groceries, it may be deemed in order for some one to rear a monument to it composed of the unwhittled store boxes that must now be accumulating throughout the country.

It almost seems as if the gold miners should measure their output by the quart rather than by the pound.

WATCH CASE TRIAL IS NOW POSTPONED

PHILADELPHIA—Taking testimony presented by the government in its suit or the dissolution of the Keystone Watch Case Company, charging it is violating the Sherman anti-trust law, was concluded here on Friday when several witnesses were examined.
The hearing will be resumed in September, when the defense will call its witnesses.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—Huntly Pulls the Strings.
GAIETY—"Oscar 606."
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.
HAYMARKET—Vaudville.
KEITH'S—Vaudville.
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid for.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudville.

CHICAGO

HINTS TO ARTISTS

Marine subjects are likely to appear more realistic when done in water colors. A portrait of a Hindoo prince is sure to look more natural when done in India ink.

A city alley ornamented with well-filled clothes-lines should be treated as a wash drawing. The same can be said of the laundress' little boy taking home a basket of clothes on his express wagon. Sardines always appear most effective when done in oil.

Fish should always be drawn to scale. The portrait of a child singing would probably work out best as a half-tone. The sea should not be painted at low tide for the reason that when the tide rises the picture is likely to overflow the frame.

In painting the summer sky be sure to make the cumbeams strong enough to support it.

Don't get too much oehre in your work—that is, too much that is mediocre. Butterflies should be painted on the wing.

Portraits of persons painted amid winter surroundings should be given a few extra coats.

In order that he may achieve success an artist should be able to draw on his imagination. Also to draw a check on the bank and have it accepted.

If the man who insists on telling us that "talk is cheap" had to settle for all the oratory that will be poured forth during the coming campaign he might change his view.

GOING AND COMING

"It's a shame!" cried the actor in eloquent rage.

In a voice that was filled with a scoff, "That my friends should have egged me to go on the stage,
And mine enemies egged me off.

So much depends on the point of view. While many cities are making war on smoking chimneys, the following from a western newspaper may be deemed worth quoting: "This town wants more smoke. Give us more big chimneys from which the black smoke will roll in big columns day after day. Smoke is what we need to make things hum. Let us have smoke. Not that we like smoke, but we do like the busy wheels of industry that are associated with the smoking chimneys. Bring on the smoke."

QUERY

As his shattered toys he chanced to see
There came to him this passing thought:

"Mama, who is it breaks," asked he,
"The playthings that are never bought?"

It might be well for our two eminent law-makers who are reported to be in violent disagreement as to whether "The Star Spangled Banner" or "My Country 'Tis of Thee" is to be regarded as our national anthem, to get together and compromise on some one of our other popular patriotic airs. Maybe the "Yankee Doodle Doo."

HAS IT?

I wonder, reader, if to you
It ever has occurred
That a watch's so-called second-hand
Must really be its third?

A hen never complains of short measure in her food allowance because in every pint of corn she finds so many pecks.

PHILIPPINES BEST U. S. TERRITORY SAYS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Taft has sent a message to the House stating that Congress so far had appropriated \$3,451,925 for the Philippine islands. The House in a resolution had asked to know the total expense resulting from the occupation of the islands.

The President said he regarded the Philippines as more nearly self-supporting than any other territory of the United States.

A provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of 20 miles of military railroad in the island of Mindanao, Philippines was passed by the vote of 28 to 25.

Senator Bacon declared the Philippine islands had already cost the United States \$1,000,000,000.

The short railroad was defended by Senators Warren and Lodge as a military necessity. The cost of transporting supplies over this route now costs the war

DOORWAY OF HAWTHORNE SCHOOL



NEGRO MASONS NAME DELEGATES

J. C. White of Boston, J. J. Burnell of New York and William T. Grant of New Orleans will represent the negro Masons at the international Masonic congress of the world to be held next November, they having elected delegates Friday by the forty-fourth annual convention of Scottish Rite Masons, which has been in session at Paine Memorial hall, this week. Alpha Grand lodge and the Boston and Cambridge courts of the Ancient Arabic Order Daughters of Sphinx gave a reception, dinner and dance at Paul Revere hall Friday night in honor of the negro Masons who are here attending the annual congress of the A. A. M. Scottish Rite, the Supreme Grand court of the D. and S. and the Supreme Grand chapter of the O. E. S.

GARDEN EXPERTS VISIT MARBLEHEAD

Garden committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society yesterday visited Marblehead, the Marblehead estate of Charles W. Parker, president of the society.

Visits were also paid to the rose garden on the estate of Mrs. Harriet R. Foote, and the hydrangea display in the gardens of Charles S. Eaton. The members of the party were W. P. Rich, Jackson Dawson, Arthur W. Sewkes, William Nichols, Charles Sanborn and Thomas J. Grey.

7479 NEW CITIZENS ADDED

ST. PAUL—Nearly 10,000 foreigners asked admittance to citizenship in the St. Paul district last year. The St. Paul district includes Minnesota, North and South Dakota, the northern peninsula of Michigan, and 45 counties in Wisconsin. The total number of admissions to citizenship recorded by the naturalization office in the federal building for the past year is 7479. Requests denied were 798.

DANVERS' TAX RATE LESS

DANVERS, Mass.—Danvers' assessors announce the tax rate for the present year will be \$18.40 on \$1000, or \$3.20 less than the assessment in 1911.

ENDEAVORERS DISCUSS COMING CONVENTIONS

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass.—Reports regarding the convention of the All-Europe Christian Endeavor Union, to be held July 23-28 in Christiania, Norway, when King Haakon will give a reception to the delegates, were made at the annual meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the board of trustees now in session here.

Representatives were present from Ontario, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Colorado, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin, including 11 field secretaries who reported work in every part of this country.

General Secretary Shaw reported arrangements for the world's Christian Endeavor convention at Sidney, N. S. W., in 1914. Delegates from all parts of the world will be present. A group of Americans, making the convention trip, will continue on a journey around the world.

Arrangements for the international Christian Endeavor convention at Los Angeles in 1913 are well under way, and California is preparing to entertain the biggest gathering that ever convened on the Pacific coast.

President Francis E. Clark reported the addition of 10,000 new societies with 1,000,000 new members.

The delegates spent an afternoon as guests of Dr. Clark at his old-fashioned farmhouse which he has turned into a Christian Endeavor museum.

SCITUATE LAUNCHES RAFT

SCITUATE, Mass.—The annual launching of a raft at Peggoty beach took place on Friday. The swimming prize for the boys was won by George Roe and that for the girls by Anna McCafferty. The raft was christened by Mrs. Inez Gilmore. The name is Rebecca and Abigail.

LONDON DOCKERS SEND APPEAL

NEW YORK—The leaders of the London dock strike have sent a cable despatch to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking for immediate financial assistance, says a New York Herald despatch.

Glazed terra cotta forms the entrance to the Nathaniel Hawthorne school at the corner of Howard avenue and Harlow street, Dorchester. The ornamental character of the entrance is in the French Renaissance type of architecture. The granite steps are protected by buttresses of the same material. The attached columns and pilasters at either side of the doorway, which sets deeply within the entrance and is set off by marble, support a frieze decorated with festoons. The balustrade between the ornamental pedestals above enhances the general effect. The school was erected in 1906 from drawings by W. M. McGinty.

SPOKANE SHOPS ARE BUSY NOW

SPOKANE, Wash.—With four or five big locomotives undergoing a general overhauling, half a dozen or more others, some of them of the largest type in use on the Great Northern standing outside awaiting repairs, and a large amount of other equipment in need of attention, the Hillyard shops of the Great Northern railroad now present a scene of great activity.

Every department of the big workshop is crowded almost to capacity and considerable night work has been found necessary during the last several weeks.

Many thousands of dollars' worth of new lathes, drill presses, milling machinery and the like, some of them the largest to be found in the West, have been added to the shops since the new section was completed and work in a large part of the old buildings is going on as before.

At the present time about 600 men are steadily employed.

PERUVIAN WOMEN ENTER POLITICS

LIMA, Peru—For the first time in the history of Peru several women's political clubs have been formed. The new political associations of women favor the candidacy of Mayor Billinghurst of Lima for the presidency of the republic.

The women, after marching through the streets, visited the home of the mayor, who addressed them. The movement has received the favor of the entire population of Lima.

COTTON "FUTURES" AND THE BEALL ANTI-OPTION MEASURE

Limiting the Contracts to Providing for the Actual Delivery Is Object of Bill Now Up to Senate

SPECULATION MARK

Dealing in cotton "futures" has reached such proportions and enters so largely into one of America's greatest industries that the attempt in Congress to regulate this form of investment when it is purely speculative has stirred interest both wide and intense. The accompanying article takes up the Beall measure, which has passed one branch of Congress, explains the meaning of "futures," and shows the view taken by the cotton broker who bridges the way between the grower and the manufacturer.

THE Beall cotton anti-option bill, which has just passed the United States House of Representatives, but has not yet come before the Senate, draws attention to the meaning of the term "cotton futures." This measure provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to send any message offering to make or enter into the contract for cotton without intending that the cotton shall be actually delivered.

Under this bill any person sending any message relating to a contract for future delivery of cotton would be required to furnish to the person transmitting that message an affidavit to the effect that the message did not relate to the character of contracts that the proposed law aims to abolish.

Advocates of the bill, led by Representatives Beall and Burleson of Texas, and Representatives Sisson and Candler of Mississippi, assert that the purpose of the bill is merely to restrict those transactions on the cotton exchanges which are recognized as dealing only with the fluctuations in the price of cotton and which do not involve the actual delivery of the commodity.

Since there are other southern members of Congress who take an opposite view as to the need for the Beall bill, and these include Representative Lamb of Richmond, Va., the chairman of the House agricultural committee, and who fought the passage of the measure, it is pertinent to a clear understanding of the situation to inquire into the various factors that enter into the premises.

It is claimed that 80 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States is distributed through the agency of the New York Cotton Exchange. This would seem to indicate that the transactions in question cannot be entirely speculative. A leading Boston cotton broker, who has had a long and thorough experience in dealing with the staple of "futures," put the situation as follows:

"So far as I am concerned, cotton transactions are based on actual purchases and sales. Cotton 'futures' are a natural outgrowth of manufacture and big business. As soon as clearing houses became a necessity to financial transactions in general, 'futures' had to be taken into account. Today these 'futures' are no less of a necessity than the clearing house.

"I believe that Cotton Facts puts the matter as clearly as it is possible to put it. We read there: 'The opinion is entertained by many persons who have not fully investigated the subject that the transactions on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges in cotton for future delivery are almost entirely for speculation and of no service to legitimate interests.'

"This idea is very erroneous, for as a matter of fact the facilities for the buying and selling of cotton 'futures' on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges are absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the business of cotton merchants and manufacturers as now conducted."

"To put it briefly: Cotton has its two important factors, the grower and the manufacturer. In between come the storekeeper, who buys the cotton and sells to the southern shipper, and the northern broker. Suppose the farmer has a hundred bales he wants to sell. I use this figure because it is the unit under which 'futures' are bought and sold. The storekeeper gets in touch with the southern shipper, who buys the cotton at a certain figure. To that figure he has to add a number of incidentals to cover shipping, etc., before

he knows what the cotton stands him at. "Now, in order to sell this cotton to some sort of advantage he wires to the northern broker to sell for his account 100 bales. This is what is called 'hedging.' In this way, no matter whether the price goes up or down the shipper has something to go by. He may or may not sell his 100 bales immediately, but whatever he does there is a market price to guide him. Of course, if he has an order ahead of his purchase of cotton from the storekeeper, then the southern shipper does not need to 'hedge' because he knows what he gets for his stock at once.

"The cotton broker in the north is paid on the transaction three points round trade. That is, on the 100 bales his profit is \$15.

"The case of the manufacturer must now be considered. He is not always in a position to know what cotton is to be on such and such a day, and without such knowledge he has difficulty in quoting prices. But the 'futures' enable him to estimate with more accuracy. Cotton merchants throughout the country, from New England to Texas and Oklahoma, are constantly compelled to sell cotton with the stipulation that the delivery of some or all of it will not be made until months in the future. By buying cotton 'futures' at the time of their sale of actual cotton for future delivery, the cotton dealers can protect themselves from loss should an advance occur before the time for them to ship the cotton. As they buy the cotton to meet their sales, they sell out their purchases of 'futures' and if the price of 'spot' cotton has advanced, they will be reimbursed for their profit on their transaction in 'futures'.

"Finally, and perhaps I should say, primarily, we have the farmer. I am very sure that by the system of 'futures' now in vogue he gets better prices, is assured of a steady market and in all ways is better off. It is an established fact that the cotton exchange has been a benefit to him. 'Futures' operate against a too dull market or a too active market. Supply and demand are here operative. Since the advent of 'future' deliveries the range in the fluctuation of prices for spot cotton has been very much narrower than before that time. I should say it has been of very great benefit to cotton growers, many of whom are obliged to sell their cotton in the autumn and early winter, when receipts are largest and prices usually the lowest of the season."

MR. STEFFENS IS AGAIN A WITNESS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Lincoln Steffens and District Attorney Fredericks, the two men who asserted they brought about the termination of the McNamara case, faced each other as antagonists for nearly four hours today in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow.

Prosecutor Fredericks sought to have the witness say that the culmination of the McNamara case was caused by the arrest of Bert Franklin for bribery, and Mr. Steffens insisted that all parties concerned in the defence had agreed to the settlement before the bribery exposure. He said it was his belief at the time of the negotiations that the National Erectors Association was directing the course of the district attorney. He said he knew that the association had sent a protest to General Otis against the liberation of J. J. McNamara.

WAREHOUSE ACT MADE VOID

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's supreme court on Friday declared unconstitutional the act passed at the last session of the Legislature to create and operate a state warehouse system for storing cotton and other commodities and carrying an appropriation of \$250,000.

GAS PRESIDENT SELLS STOCK

CINCINNATI, O.—Archibald S. White, president of the Columbus Gas & Electric Company of this city, has sold his holdings in the company to a syndicate headed by the banking firm of Seligman & Co. of New York.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World: Longwood Tennis

CHARLES EVANS, JR., MEETS W. K. WOOD IN WESTERN GOLF PLAY

For Fourteenth Successive Year Amateur Championship of West Is Sure to Go to a Chicago Player

SOME FAST PLAYING

DENVER, Col.—For the fourteenth successive time the amateur golf championship of the Western Golf Association will go to a player from the Chicago district today, as the two finalists in this year's tournament which is being played on the links of the Denver Country Club today come from that district. They are Warren K. Wood of the Home-wood Club and Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater. The former was runner up in 1906 while the latter was champion in 1909 and held the championship of France in 1911.

Evans won his way to the finals Friday when he defeated Harry G. Legg 4 and 3, and Wood won by defeating John Neville of San Francisco, the coast champion, 5 and 3.

The course was faster than on the preceding days and some fine golf was played.

Wood had 39 on his first round. On the second one he notched 35, three under par. Neville was bunkered on the last three holes and conceded each of them. His card was approximately at 44 and he was 4 down at the interval. He steadied in the afternoon, getting 39 to 38 by Wood. He was 5 down at the thirty-seventh hole and Wood won handily.

Evans played great golf all day, and his victory was due to his better approach and putting. Evans went out in 37, and was 1 up. On the second round each had 37, Evans leading 2 up at the interval.

Another fine 37 in the afternoon proved a trifle too fast for the Minnesota champion, and he was 3 down at the end of the third round. Evans took two of the remaining six holes and Legg one.

Mason Phelps of Chicago, former Yale champion, was beaten in the final of the president's cup, 4 to 2, by W. Chambers Rush.

TWO CUPS FOR NEWPORT TENNIS
NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. William Adams Delano of New York and Newport has presented two handsome cups for an invitation lawn tennis tournament in women's singles, which will begin next Monday at the Casino.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lawrence	42	29	.592
Brockton	41	31	.569
Worcester	41	35	.539
Lynn	39	34	.534
Lowell	39	34	.534
Haverhill	34	42	.447
New Bedford	32	41	.439
Fall River	26	48	.351

RESULTS FRIDAY
Worcester 17, Lowell 2.
Brockton 2, Haverhill 1.
Fall River 6, New Bedford 5.
Lawrence 5, Lynn 2.

GAMES TODAY
Lawrence at Lynn.
Worcester at Lowell.
Fall River at New Bedford.

Young Chicago Golfer Who Meets W. K. Wood in the Western Golf Final



CHARLES EVANS, JR.

AMERICANS TO RACE IN BERLIN

NEW YORK.—Thirteen members of the American team arrived in Berlin Friday according to despatches to the New York Tribune, to participate in the athletic games which are to be held tomorrow. The athletes are J. E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy; M. W. Sheppard, Irish American A. C.; D. F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania; T. S. Berna, Cornell University; P. C. Gerhardt, Olympic A. C., San Francisco; P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C.; H. S. Babcock, Columbia University; M. S. Wright, Dartmouth; F. J. Coyle, University of Chicago; G. L. Horine, Leland Stanford University; J. W. Burdick, University of Pennsylvania; Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., San Francisco; and H. B. Enright, Boston A. A.

There is the greatest interest among German sportsmen at the prospect of another meeting between Meredith and Hans Braun, whom the Germans contend would have won the 800-meter run at Stockholm if he had not been boxed.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Bridgeport 2, New Haven 1.
Hartford 7, Springfield 1.
Hartford 1, Waterbury 0.

K. I. T. LEAGUE

Hopkinsville 3, Evansville 2.
Clarksville 13, Paducah 9.
Henderson 9, Cairo 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Atlanta 2, New Orleans 0.
Montgomery 4, Memphis 3.
Mobile 3, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 4, Birmingham 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 6, Denver 1.
Lincoln 4, St. Joe 2.
Topeka-Dex Moines, postponed.
Wichita-St. Louis City, postponed.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 6, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 0.
Vernon 9, Portland 5.

GREAT NECK WINS ROCKAWAY CUPS FROM CEDARHURST

NEW YORK.—Combining team play with splendid mallet work, the polo play of Great Neck captured the Rockaway Hunting Club cups in the final match of the tournament on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, Long Island Friday. The Great Neck players defeated the hitherto invincible Cooperstown team by the net score of 14 goals to 13, helped out by a handicap allowance of four goals and a bad fall which Malcolm Stevenson took in the fourth period.

Hamilton Hadden and J. Watson Webb, the latter at No. 2, formed the combination which Cooperstown found more than a match for its brilliancy. J. G. Milburn aided supported the two skirmishing horsemen. The line-up follows:

GREAT NECK—1. W. R. Grace, 2. J. F. Von Stade, 3. J. Watson Webb, 4. C. C. Ramsey, 5. J. H. Hadden, 6. P. Beadleston, 7. Back J. G. Milburn, 8. Malcolm Stevenson, 9. Burn J. Hadden.

COOPERSTOWN—1. W. R. Grace, 2. J. F. Von Stade, 3. J. Watson Webb, 4. C. C. Ramsey, 5. J. H. Hadden, 6. P. Beadleston, 7. Back J. G. Milburn, 8. Malcolm Stevenson, 9. Burn J. Hadden.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Speaker had a poor day at the bat yesterday, getting only one hit in seven times up.

Rath of the Chicago Americans is one of the fastest men going down to first playing the game today.

Wagner of Pittsburgh helped his batting average yesterday with a percentage of better than .500.

Detroit and Chicago had a record day in errors yesterday, with 11 for the former and 13 for the latter.

Once again the Boston Nationals out-batted their opponents but lost. This is getting to be a very common occurrence.

Cobb has greatly strengthened his lead for batting honors in the American League this week with his average of .704 for his last six games.

Both Boston and Washington made good gains on their recent rivals Friday by taking double-headers from Chicago and St. Louis. New York also helped by defeating Cleveland.

Pitcher Rixey, the young University of Virginia player now with the Philadelphia Nationals, continues to improve in his work. Yesterday he held Chicago to 3 hits and his team won 4 to 0.

ROSEDALE MAKES 104 RUNS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Rosedale Cricket Club were all out for 104 in the first innings and the All-Philadelphians were drawn for the day in the final match here off the Canadian tourists, which began Friday at Haverford. Furness and Bottomly made good stands for the Philadelphia team, the former scoring 94 and the latter 53 before they were retired. Wallace, with a total of 33, was the highest scorer for the visitors.

ARCHERS AT NEWTON CENTER

There is a week-end archery tournament on the Newton Center play ground this afternoon. The grounds have just been put in condition back of the targets. It is desired to have ladies present at these tourneys.

OHIO GIRL WINS ART PRIZE

KENTON, O.—Miss Ruth Andrews, who recently returned from Europe, has received notice that she was the winner of the first prize in drawing and painting at the annual concourse of the Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels.

RAILROADS GRANT TO 40,000 CHICAGO FREIGHT HANDLERS SUMMER HALF HOLIDAYS

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 40,000 freight employees are to have a half holiday on Saturday during the summer months, beginning today, as a result of conferences recently held by presidents of railroads entering Chicago.

The railroad heads made the decision over the protests of several large shippers. The question of incorporating a provision in regard to the half holiday in the contracts between the freight handlers' union and the railroads has come up at various times. A similar rule, it is said, will be enforced in other cities.

DORSET

Errors Earned Pts. P.C.
Clothing 37 14 27.4
Gardner 41 24 58.5
Niles 40 19 47.5
Dabney 54 20 37.0
Clothing won his service seven times and lost it twice; Gardner 8 and 2, Niles 8 and 2, Dabney 4 and 3.

The other match was two thirds played before the first was finished when it was moved over to court No. 3.

Seaver and Putnam's strokes lacked the force to earn points and they were steadily beaten down.

Putnam was off in his game and he netted easy drives and volleys repeatedly. The winners did not have to display brilliancy, although Williams made many of his lightning passing shots and served with great speed, while Biddle put up a

EASTERN DOUBLES END TODAY ON THE LONGWOOD COURTS

EASTERN DOUBLES CHAMPIONS
1891—V. G. Hall and Clarence Robert.
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1893—V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall.
1894—F. H. Hovey and Clarence Robert.
1895—John Howland and A. E. Foote.
1896—M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn.
1897—H. Hovey and Clarence Robert.
1898—W. V. Eaves and H. A. Nesbit.
1899—G. L. Venn and M. D. Whitman.
1900—Holcomb Ward and D. F. Davis.
1901—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen.
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903—H. Ward and L. E. Ware.
1904—H. Ward and R. C. Wright.
1905—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1911—G. F. Truchard and R. D. Little.

With three Philadelphians and one Bostonian left, the Eastern tennis doubles come to an end today on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Brookline. Craig Biddle and R. N. Williams of Philadelphia meet W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and G. P. Gardner, Jr., of Boston, the winning team to represent this part of the United States at Chicago in the playoff of the preliminary tie against the West, South and Pacific coast. The final winners at Chicago will gain the right to challenge Touchard and Little for the national championship to be played on the first day of the Newport meeting.

In the one match played this morning, a fifth round affair carried over from Thursday afternoon, W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia made short work of J. D. E. Jones of Providence, scoring the 12 points necessary to give him the third set and match in less than 10 minutes, while his opponent secured only four points in all.

When play began this morning the score stood at 6-1, 6-4 in sets in favor of Clothier, while each man had three games on the third. In the first game four successive nets by Jones made it 4-3. Placements combined with Jones' errors gave Clothier the second and third in quick succession. Twice in the three games Clothier drove out and once into the net. Jones had one earned point.

Two more matches in the singles for the Longwood challenge bowl are also on the card for today. M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco plays A. S. Dabney of Boston for the right to challenge K. H. Behr of New York in the upper bracket of the semi-finals. In the third, which probably will be played late in the afternoon, N. W. Niles of Boston meets G. P. Gardner, Jr., allowing the latter a rest after his double match.

In the semi-finals of the doubles Friday Clothier and Gardner defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney of Boston, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2, in a match that was productive of both good and bad tennis. Gardner bore the brunt of the attack of the former eastern champions, and his defense was sound. Clothier was erratic, but rallied at crucial moments.

In the Longwood Cricket Club's singles the only match played resulted in the advancement of Karl H. Behr into the semi-finals by his defeat of W. M. Hall of New York in straight sets.

Clothier and Gardner were not forced to extend themselves. The latter played a dashing game throughout. The former clamping was, like his opponents, off form, although coming to scratch at the crucial point, which Niles and Dabney fail to do. He killed and served fairly well, but his volleys and drives were poor, and he made many outs, especially with his tremendous back-hand stroke, usually a point-getter.

Niles drove and volleyed far from form and several times went after balls clearly Dabney's, once trying for a back-hand stroke on a ball which went between the pair, one which Dabney could have played easily.

In the second set Dabney scored nine dazzlingly earned points to five errors, winning round after round of applause. Then he slumped again.

Gardner made too many errors, but his serving and killing were masterly. He outplayed the others handily, besides scoring two clean service aces.

The first set was a walkover, all four playing poor tennis and Niles and Dabney offering no real opposition. Although four games went to deuce, only 13 points were earned out of a total of 61.

In the second set Dabney had a reversal of form, piling up earned points. His play alone enabled his team to annex the set 6-3.

The third set was nip and tuck, with Niles and Dabney better than holding their own up to 4-3, when Dabney lost his service on errors, after having a lead of 40-0, following a service ace with a double fault. He also lost the last game on his serve—and at love—on two weak nets, an out and a kill by Gardner. This set had spirited rallies. The summary of errors and earned points follows:

Errors Earned Pts. P.C.
Clothing 37 14 27.4
Gardner 41 24 58.5
Niles 40 19 47.5
Dabney 54 20 37.0
Clothing won his service seven times and lost it twice; Gardner 8 and 2, Niles 8 and 2, Dabney 4 and 3.

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BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Krug, ss	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Speaker, c.f.	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Gardner, 3b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Stahl, 1b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Hall, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Wagner, ss	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Cartigan, c	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Cady, c	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Lewis, 1f	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Bedient, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Hooper, r.f.	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Verkes, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Wood, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Pape, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Ball, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Sumaskee, c	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Hendricks, r.f.	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Thurs, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Bradley, 1b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Collins, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
O'Brien, 3b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Thomas, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Smith, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Totals	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870

NATIONAL AVERAGES

G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Donnelly, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Sweeney, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Kirk, 1f, r.f.	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Thurs, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Kling, c	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Campbell, c.f.	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Thurs, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Houser, 1b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Johnson, 1b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Twins, 2b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
McDonald, 3b	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Hess, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Hardeen, c	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Perdue, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Deakson, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
White, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Brady, p	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870
Totals	83	241	80	136	3	26	28	8	.025	1	6	1	.870

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

		P. C.				P. C.			
	Won	Lost	1912	1911		Won	Lost	1912	1911
Boston	90	27	.590	.590	New York	60	21	.741	.690
Washington	54	34	.614	.614	Chicago	40	21	.741	.690
Philadelphia	45	37	.549	.549	Pittsburgh	47	33	.588	.588
Chicago	43	43	.530	.531	Cincinnati	45	41	.524	.524
Cleveland	43	45	.489	.494	Philadelphia	38	48	.438	.438
St. Louis	42	45	.483	.711	St. Louis	36	50	.419	.419
St. Louis	25	50	.298	.299	Brooklyn	31	51	.378	.378
New York	25	50	.298	.500	Boston	23	61	.274	.274

RESULTS, FRIDAY

HUNDRED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE NOW UNDER NATIONAL BODY

Partizan Politics Ruled Out
of New Organization at
Start—Purposes Outlined
by President Wheeler

CONSTRUCTIVE AIMS

Trade associations the country over are joining in the movement for cooperation between business men and the United States government. The purpose of the national body organized to further this movement is described in the accompanying article.

WHEN the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was organized in Washington recently, with representatives of practically all the states and territories present in answer to the call of President Taft, the selection of Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago as



HARRY A. WHEELER
Chicago business man who is president
of Chamber of Commerce of United
States of America

president of that body came in response to the demand that the best possible man for the purpose be chosen.

Already more than a hundred separate organizations have been effected to work under the one standard, and Mr. Wheeler, who was formerly the head of the Association of Commerce, begins his executive labors under most favorable auspices.

In a recent interview pertaining to the work Mr. Wheeler said:

"One inviolable rule adopted will tend to insure service to the government. This is the exclusion of partizan politics from the association. To effect this we went so far as to debar from membership even members of Congress. We purpose to advise the government of the ideas regarding commerce in the minds of the business men of the country, keeping the chamber altogether independent of everything except the business men themselves."

The vice-presidents of this national trade body are J. N. Teal, Oregon; S. D. Jones, Georgia; A. B. Farquhar, Pennsylvania; H. E. Miles, Wisconsin. The treasurer is John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.; the chairman of the executive committee, John H. Fahey, Massachusetts. Frederick Bode of Chicago is a director and member of the executive committee.

Only national questions affecting the commercial life of the country are to come up for consideration. The chamber itself is not to be committed for or against any legislative proposal until by referendum an expression of opinion is obtained from all the 100,000 members.

The main purposes of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are stated as follows:

To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country.

To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency.

To advocate the standardization of association methods and effort and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all government bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation methods for their further development, and to utilize the data that they gather by directing it into channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our goods at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become the source of information with regard to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

Further outline of the work ahead is as follows:

"When debatable policies affecting our national commerce are advocated by the federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike to the executive and legislative branches of the government. It is the purpose of the chamber to act in this capacity, not to originate legislation nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the national government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country and will accept our cooperation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive."

"There are three great wealth producing factors in our national life, commerce, labor, and agriculture. The welfare of each is inseparably linked with the others, yet each fails to recognize the community of interest which actually exists. Labor, through its state and national organizations, strives for legislation in its own interests and presents its demand for the united voice of 2,000,000 workers."

"Agriculture likewise presents its demands through its national organization, and these are heeded in both state and national legislatures. Commerce has been organized in local and trade groups, but not as an effective national unit, and it is to provide such a national unit, as powerful as those enjoyed by labor and agriculture, that the chamber is now organized."

"These three great factors, through their national organizations, may find a means for cooperation on many subjects in which there is a vital joint interest, and, standing together with a wholesome regard for each other's strength and consideration for the rights of each, may usher in a new and lasting era of prosperity."

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The committee on judiciary in reporting the bill for a federal charter, said in part:

"As the purpose of the corporation proposed is to encourage trade and commercial intercourse among the states and possessions and with foreign nations; in other words, as its purpose is to encourage, stimulate, facilitate and extend our commercial relations, there can be no question as to the right and power of Congress to grant the proposed charter."

"While we have many commercial bodies in this country, known as chambers of commerce and commercial clubs of one sort or another, they are all purely local in their character, intended only to benefit the particular communities in which they are located."

"We have no organization of a national or quasi-national character, such as it is proposed in this bill to organize. It would be federal in its character, its constituent elements being various commerce bodies throughout the country, so that if the purpose be fully realized it will be thoroughly national and cosmopolitan."

"Its possible use is practically unlimited, both as to our domestic and foreign commercial relations. In the collection, publication, and distribution of the latest commercial statistics alone it can do incalculable good. It can and ought to increase the commercial standing and importance of the United States among foreign nations by materially extending our foreign trade and by creating a higher standard of business ethics."

LEAGUE MAKES PLANS PUBLIC

WASHINGTON—The National Progressive Republican League proposes to take an active part in the campaign looking to the forwarding of popular government, according to a statement issued by Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the organization.

The five purposes for which the league will work are: "Popular election of United States senators, direct primaries, referendum and recall, and a thoroughgoing corrupt practices act."

COAL AND COKE PEOPLE BUY CARS

New England Coal and Coke Company of Boston has bought 400 steel hopper coal cars from the Cambria Steel Company, for delivery in August and September. These cars are the standard 50-ton type, but are especially designed for quick discharging at any of the tide-water terminals.

The company is convinced that better service will be secured by operating its own cars between mines and tide-water.

GRANGE OUTING AUG. 10
PEMBROKE, Mass.—The Massachusetts state grange will hold a field day at Mayflower in this town on Aug. 10. An all-day meeting will be held.

Thousands of
Dollars Worth
NEW
MERCHANDISE
in These
Special Price Sales

Tremont St.
near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
near West

Thousands of
Dollars Worth
NEW
MERCHANDISE
in These
Special Price Sales

ANNUAL MIDSUMMER SALE OF Model Linen Suits and Beautiful Linen Dresses

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED SUPERB GARMENTS GROUPED INTO FOUR LOTS
Prices Average One-Half or Less Than Half

Irish Lace Linen Suits—Hand Embroidered Linen Suits—Linen Crash Drawn Suits—Russian Cossack Linen Suits—White Bedford Cord Suits—Colored Linen Tailored Suits—Semi-Dress Linen Suits—Tailored Brown Linen Suits—Embroidered Cut Work Suits—Linen Blazer Suits—Hand Embroidered Linen Dresses—Beautiful Lace Trimmed Linen Dresses—Irish Linen Dresses with Hand Needlework—Tailored and Trimmed Linen Dresses—Linen Dresses, Simple Styles.

With the exception of a few very expensive pieces which will be marked at slightly higher prices, the entire collection is offered in this sale at

35.00 25.00 15.00 and 7.50 Each

Model Linen Suits

20 Beautiful Imported Linen Suits—Including white linen suits in two-piece effect, with elaborately hand embroidered coats and panel skirts in solid, English eyelet and Florentine work. Three-piece white linen suits, with beautiful hand work in solid and Florentine embroidery on bodices, coats and skirts. Also suits trimmed with real baby Irish lace.

Values 60.00 to 85.00. Price **35.00**

28 Linen Suits—Many of them imported, including white linen suits, cutaway coat styles—white linen suits with the new large hand embroidered collars trimmed with real Irish lace—oyster white crash linen suits—drawn work suits—Russian cossack suits—suits with insertions and bands of hand embroidery, and other elaborate trimmed suits. Colors white and blue.

Values 45.00 to 65.00. Price **25.00**

Model Linen Suits

36 Fine Linen Suits—Including two-piece Russian linen suits in combination of rose and tan linen—can be worn as dresses without waists; Russian embroidered linen suits in blue and leather shades, with pique collars and cuffs, white suits with braid and embroidery—and a few dressy crash linen suits with velvet collars and cuffs—copy of imported model.

Values 25.00 to 40.00. Price **15.00**

25 Linen Suits—A number of these are of white Bedford cord with three-button cutaway coats—plain white linen suits with five-button cutaway coats—large collar and deep cuffs—blazer coat linen suits, white Bedford cord skirt and blue and white striped linen blazer coats; also plain tailored brown linen suits.

Values 25.00 to 32.50. Price **7.50**

Linen Robe Dresses

11 Magnificent Linen Dresses in two styles—one with English eyelet embroidery in combination with real Irish lace—the others with Venetian embroidery and real baby Irish lace.

Values 75.00 and 125.00. Price **35.00**

14 Linen Dresses—Coat styles, with hand embroidery on skirt and coat. Simple tailored linen dresses, with hand-embroidered collars and cuffs. Elaborate embroidered models in English eyelet work.

Values 45.00, 55.00 to 75.00. Price **25.00**

22 Tailored Linen Dresses in white, blue and pink—Some with hand-embroidered lingerie and lace collars and cuffs—others with English eyelet embroidered blouses.

Values 22.50, 27.50 to 35.00. Price **15.00**

Taffeta Silk Suits

19 Taffeta Silk Suits in French chiffon quality, in navy blue, black and changeables—two-piece dress styles—some with beautiful lace and embroidered batiste collars, smart cut coats and skirts.

Values 35.00 to 95.00. Prices **16.50 and 22.50**

Beautiful Wool Suits

39 Wool Suits in tailored and semi-dress styles—mixtures in tan and gray, blue and black serges, suitings and whipcords—these suits are the latest spring models and materials.

Values 25.00 to 45.00. Prices **8.50, 10.50 and 12.50**

Silk Coats and Garments

25 Silk Coats of chiffon taffeta and satin—in blue, black and changeables—many styles for street, afternoon and evening wear—some have embroidery and lace collars—some are "chiffon lined."

Values 35.00 to 110.00. Prices **15.00, 18.50 and 22.50**

A Wonderful Sale of Inexpensive Dresses

The Values are 3.50, 5.00, 8.50 to 9.50

Prices **2.25 3.50 and 5.00**

Gingham and Tissue Dresses in several styles—Rep Dresses in button front with sailor collar—Striped Lawns with embroidery collars—and Tailored Dresses of different materials. Plenty to choose from. Values 3.50 to 5.00. At..... **2.25**

Linen Dresses with embroidered collars and button trimmings. Gingham Dresses in simple low neck styles. Cordaline Dresses with pointed sailor collar. White Linen Dresses with eyelet embroidered waist. Chambray Dresses with white pique collars and cuffs. Plenty to choose from. Values 5.00 and 5.50. At..... **3.50**

Striped and Plain Ratine Dresses—Norfolk styles, piped and button trimmed styles—empire tailored styles. French Linen Dresses, with lingerie collars and cuffs. All-over Embroidered Batiste Dresses, with voile fichu and cuffs. Lorraine Pique Dresses, with embroidered peplum and collar. Plenty to choose from. Values 8.50 and 9.50. At..... **5.00**

A Very Opportune Sale of Fine Lingerie Dresses

All are new dresses just received and never shown by Chandler & Co. before.

The retail prices based on the manufacturers' valuations are 25.00, 45.00, 60.00 to 85.00 each.

Sale Prices **16.50 22.50 29.50**

There are 55 dresses in the lot and 9 different styles, from the simpler to the very dressy and most effective.

Beautiful Silk Kimonos at 4.95

10.50 and 12.50 Garments

These Kimonos are made from Chandler & Co.'s own patterns of choice silks in 1.50 and 2.00 a yard qualities, in a fine variety of colorings.

It takes 4½ yards of silk for each Kimono, plus 3.00 for the making.

There are only about one hundred in all and this is less than half price.

Advance Presentation and Sale of Charmeuse Dresses

Specially priced **16.50 and 25.00**

Think of buying new silk dresses in the month of July, and getting the most fashionable styles and materials of the coming fall at the prices asked for the marked down dresses of the previous season—and yet this is what Chandler & Co. now offer.

Since the Auteuil Races, reports from Paris prove conclusively that the coming dress for early fall is the charmeuse dress, taffeta having been entirely discarded as impossible for the soft, graceful drapings of the new models. As you see these dresses tried on and their effect in being worn, you cannot help but agree that not in a long time, if ever, have you seen anything as pretty and graceful as these dresses.

A cue from their Paris connections enabled Chandler & Co. to have their manufacturers get out these dresses in their dull season at a very low price, making it possible to offer them now at prices far below what they will be worth later on.

CONSERVATIONISTS PICK INDIANAPOLIS FOR THEIR CONGRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Announcement has been made here by Thomas R. Shipp, executive secretary, that Indianapolis has been selected as the meeting place for the next national conservation congress, beginning Oct. 1 and continuing four days. Several cities were contenders for the honor of entertaining the congress, but Indianapolis was chosen because of its central location and convention facilities.

The congress will be divided this year into sections to give opportunities to visitors to hear the discussion of subjects in which they are individually interested. With this plan it is hoped to culminate some of the efforts that have been directed in various branches of the conservation movement at reform, but which have failed to materialize fully because of the loose organization made necessary by the crowds that have attended each congress.

The congress will lay especial stress on the questions involved in conserving natural resources. Eminent scholars both from the United States and Europe have been invited and it is expected that more notable will attend than ever before. Because of its natural advantages,

PICKETS TO BE AROUND OPENING OF MEAT SHOPS

South End women engaged in the campaign to reduce the price of meat plan to have all meat shops in that district placed under guard of pickets this evening when the dealers attempt to open their business under police protection.

Mrs. Annie Tizner will lead the pickets. Many of the women there have served notices on their dealers not to deliver any meat next week.

With the return of Mrs. Eva Hoffmann Friday, a movement was started among the boycotters of the West End to restore her as leader. Mrs. Bessie Lehmann was elected on Mrs. Hoffmann's resignation and a contest is expected.

It was reported that a half dozen Jewish business men of the city had promised to give their time to the boycott cause providing the women are organized under an efficient leader. Mrs. Hoffmann has been asked to meet these men, and is expected to confer with the executive committee of Greater Boston. She will speak at a mass meeting in Chelsea Sunday afternoon.

CARUSO TO GET HIGH PRICE

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Sun says that a London newspaper announces that Caruso has just signed a contract to sing at the National opera house in Buenos Ayres for at least 12 performances at \$7000 each.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DALLAS ZOO ENCOURAGE WORKERS

DALLAS, Tex.—Generous contributions toward the movement to establish a zoological garden in Forest park are bringing nearer the time when this city will have what is likely to be the finest resort of this kind in the South. Within a stone's throw of the 125,000 people of this city, Forest park is nevertheless the very heart of the wild. It contains about 100 acres and has more than 60 varieties of trees and shrubbery. It has rocks and ledges and streams and hills and breaks in a most natural and entrancing profusion.

EL PASO LINE BUILDS EXTENSION

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The El Paso railroad is building an extension to Tucson. The track is now down a distance of 18 miles from Fairbanks, more than one quarter of the total distance being completed so far as laying steel is concerned. The total distance from Fairbanks to Tucson is 57 miles.

MONTANA LAND TO BE EXPLOITED

SPOKANE, Wash.—J. Herbert Anderson of this city, president of the Idaho Smelting & Refining Company, is one of the organizers of a \$3,000,000 corporation that proposes to develop 4000 acres of land in Montana. The incorporation papers for the company, to be known as the Belgo American corporation have been filed here.

ARLINGTON TAX RATE HIGHER

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The board of assessors have completed their work and announce the tax rate for the present year as \$20.80 on \$1000. This is an increase of 40 cents over last year's rate, due to an increase in the town grant, state, county and other taxes. The total assessed valuation of the town on the real and personal estate is placed at nearly \$14,000,000. The real estate is valued at \$12,248,122, or an increase of \$810,514 over 1911, while \$1,748,350 is the value of the personal property, an increase of \$75,475. There are now 3215 assessed polls. This is an increase of 92 polls.

Follow the BLUE FLAG
AUBURNDALE on the CHARLES
NORUMBEGA
Tomorrow Night
SUNDAY CONCERT
In the Open Air Auditorium
at 8
Popular Prices

NEXT WEEK
Another Excellent Program
GRAPE ARBOR CAFE
Orchestra Concerts, Canoeing, Zoological Garden
Electric Launch Trips, Etc.

Gloucester & "North Shore"
Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Stairs, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A.M., 2 P.M.; Saturdays 11:15 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A.M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P.M. Good Music. See us at 25 N. MERCHANT, Mgr. E. & G. Co.

PRICE OF SHOES AND CLOTHES GOING UP IN BOSTON, SAY DEALERS

Increased Cost of Footwear in Chicago and Rise in New York Fabrics Are Given as Cause

LABOR ALSO FACTOR

Prices of clothes and shoes are going up, say Boston dealers, as the result of the 20 per cent rise in the price of shoes in Chicago and the jump from 7½ cents to 20 cents a yard in the price of New York cloth.

Ross Parker of the Macaulay Parker Company, says it is difficult to say just what course his firm might take as to prices of clothing, but that it will endeavor to meet the situation fairly and probably will take part of the losses involved itself and not put them all on the public by advancing the cost of clothes sufficiently to secure the same profit on the higher basis of cost of materials. Mr. Parker says that materials are higher at the present time than they have been, on account of labor conditions and a number of other factors, and that prices must be lifted if these conditions continued.

A. W. Everberg, cutter for the firm of Kinsley & Blake, merchant tailors on Beacon street, says his firm is not paying much more for cloth now than it did four or five years ago and that he thinks the domestic manufacturers will be more affected by the higher prices of wool and labor conditions than those firms that import practically all their cloth from Europe, as his concern does.

W. M. Critchett, member of the firm of E. R. Smith & Co., large clothing manufacturers on Bedford street, says that his firm is paying more for cloth than it did last year and that although prices of clothing have not been advanced the increase in the cost of materials is bound to be reflected in the higher cost of the finished product.

Elmer J. Bliss of the Regal Shoe Company thinks it is time the public was given to understand that to get a really high grade shoe the higher price must be paid.

Henry E. Hagan, one of the prominent Boston retailers, says "At that the public is getting a better value for money invested in a pair of shoes than was the case say 15 years ago. The shoe is better made and finished. The retail advance in price and falling back in grade dates from two years ago."

"As to the imminence of a general advance in prices I think there is no such good news. The retailers ought to get more, but unless the price is run up considerably by wholesalers no sudden jump is probable."

Charles H. Jones of Weston, prominent in the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, says he knows of no movement to make a sudden advance in this section of the country.

"There has been a steady advance extending over a considerable time," he says. "There has been a steady increase in the price of leather, due partly to the fact that grain has been scarce, leading farmers to sell it rather than feed it to cattle. This has created a scarcity of hides."

A. E. Tuttle of Lynn says he believes the report of an advance in Chicago is incorrect.

JAPANESE OWNERS ARE MANNING THEIR SHIPS WITH CHINESE

TACOMA, Wash.—Japanese steamship owners whose vessels are manned much more cheaply than any other vessels on the Pacific, are now looking to cheaper labor and Chinese are being employed, according to advices brought by the liner Mexico Maru, which arrived in port recently.

It is stated, says the Tribune, that Japanese shipping companies are gradually being converted to the idea that Chinese and Indians should be engaged as seamen and other servants on board merchant vessels.

Those in favor of this proposal declare that by engaging Chinese and other Asiatics a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent in wages will be effected. Already about 600 Chinese are employed in vessels belonging to Japanese shipping companies.

For instance, 50 per cent of the men serving on 11 steamers of the Japan-China Steamship Company, chiefly plying on the Yangtze, are Chinese. Chinese are also engaged on steamers of the Dai-nippon-Shanghai lines in the service of the Nippon Shosen Kaisha and other companies trading in the far east and in other waters.

Other reports brought by the Mexico Maru state that the shipping trade and shipbuilding industry in Japan are assuming large proportions. Business is said to be better than in the last several years.

The Mitsubishi dockyard at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki company at Kobe are full of activity, as both of these yards are constructing dreadnoughts and are giving work to hundreds of trained mechanics.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

COMMITTEE TALKING OVER MANY NAMES

NEW YORK—The sub-committee of the Republican national committee resumed its conference today expecting to be able to announce today the members of the executive committee which will run the campaign and of the advisory committee which will help.

The committee was in conference for eight hours yesterday. Mr. Hillis explained that the reason for the unusual length of the session and for its running over into today was because each member had submitted a list of names of men he believed eligible. Mr. Hillis held a long conference over his private long distance phone with President Taft in Washington before the conference was resumed today. He said that the name of the new treasurer would not be made public until the first of next week.

PROGRESSIVES OF BAY STATE GOING TO OYSTER BAY

Representatives of the Massachusetts progressive party expect to confer today with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on matters pertaining to the campaign of the new party in the Bay state. The delegates to the conference are James P. Magenis, one of the Roosevelt delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, Kenneth H. Damren, secretary of the Massachusetts progressive organization, and Col. Thomas F. Doherly.

Charles H. Thompson, who has charge of organizing the new party in New England, will join the Massachusetts party at the conference, it is said.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN DECIDING ABOUT BOLT TODAY

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Roosevelt followers from all over the state are attending the mass meeting in the Masonic hall today. If the meeting decide to bolt and form the third party in New Hampshire they will immediately place an entire ticket in the field.

STUBBS' HEARING IS TODAY
TOPEKA, Kan.—Acting under instructions from Governor Stubbs the attorney-general has filed in the supreme court application for a writ of mandamus to compel county clerks to prepare the primary ballots for the election of Aug. 6, and to prevent the adherents of President Taft from hindering the work by injunction proceedings. The court set the hearing of the case for today.

MEMPHIS WOULD BE IRON CENTER OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Iron furnaces for Memphis are soon to become a reality. In a recent edition of the News Scimitar reference was made to the proposed development of the rich iron ore lands in Benton, Union and Marshall counties, Mississippi, detailing the cheapness of the cost in producing this ore and outlining the benefits to be derived through the establishment of furnaces here.

New impetus was given the movement in Memphis, Tenn. by the visit of Marion Allen and C. R. Dickson, financiers of Birmingham, who are respectively secretary and treasurer and auditor of the Memphis Mining & Manufacturing Company.

These officials met representatives of a large machinery manufacturing company to make purchases of machinery necessary in operating the mines. They said it would only be a matter of a few months until the mines would be producing ore in large quantities and that the building of the furnaces in Memphis at a cost of \$250,000 would follow immediately.

The company owns 17,000 acres of fine ore lands, and geologists have declared these areas contain more iron ore than is contained in all of the big iron fields embraced in the celebrated Birmingham district in Alabama. The mines of the company are 88 miles southeast of Memphis, and Mr. Allen states that his company will be able to mine and load iron ore on cars at \$1 per ton.

It is already known that the ore from these mines is the lowest in phosphorus to be found in this country, and is the equal if not the superior to the famous Swedish, Spanish and Cuban ores, which are imported to this country in large quantities, the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Bethlehem having recently placed a contract for 4,500,000 tons of Swedish ore. This ore brings in this country eight and a half cents per unit, \$2.25 to \$6 per ton. When Mississippi ore can be laid down in Memphis at a cost of only \$1 per ton, it is really seen what a large saving is to be made in the successful production of this ore.

Memphis is the logical location for the furnaces because of both proximity and the superior freight advantages of

MR. M'COMBS GETS CAMPAIGN RECORDS

NEW YORK—All the papers and records of the Democratic national committee, which had been in the possession of Norman E. Mack, recently retired as chairman of the committee, were turned over to William F. McCombs, the new chairman.

Secretary Davies announced that Democratic headquarters in this city would be established within a week. In a few days the appointment of Walker Whiting of Rutherford, N. J., as assistant national secretary of the Democratic committee, will be announced, it was indicated when the conference ended.

SEAGIRT, N. J.—William F. McCombs, the new chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Secretary Davies on Friday met seven other members of the campaign committee appointed by Governor Wilson. The only absentee among the 10 men with whom the Governor conferred before announcing the appointment of the committee was William G. McAdoo.

The committee adjourned without making public its deliberations and will meet some time next week, probably Monday, at the call of the chairman. Mr. McCombs left here before the adjournment for New York.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT PLATFORM DRAFT

OYSTER BAY—Mr. Roosevelt Friday saw President Luther of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., who came to discuss economic questions in relation to the platform.

As far as could be learned not a word had been heard by the colonel from ex-Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh or Maryland.

From now on Mr. Roosevelt says that he is going to spend most of his time getting the platform and his convention speech ready.

CHICAGO—With 10 a. m., Monday, at Springfield fixed by Governor Deneen as the time and place for receiving a committee of Roosevelt supporters appointed to ask him concerning his attitude toward the presidential candidates, it was announced that progressive headquarters here today that whether a third-party ticket is to be put out in Illinois would remain unsettled until next week.

SENATORS TO VISIT GOVERNOR WILSON

WASHINGTON—Senators Reed and Stone of Missouri, leaders in Champ Clark's recent campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, have been asked to visit Governor Wilson at Seagirt Monday.

DEMOCRATIC FUND INQUIRY TODAY
SEA GIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson today received a telegram from Herman Ridder, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, saying that the Senate committee had telegraphed the treasurer to appear today with the books as treasurer of the Democratic national committee covering the campaign of 1908. He said he could account for all the contributions and expenditures.

CALIFORNIA RAILWAY BOND ISSUE APPROVED; PROMOTERS BARRED

SAN FRANCISCO—In granting an application of the Tidewater Southern Railway Company for permission to issue 600,000 shares of common stock and \$750,000 in bonds the railroad commission has attached certain important conditions, one of which, calls for the cancellation of capital stock now held by the promoters and having a face value in excess of \$2,000,000, says the Examiner. The entire issue has a par value of \$5,000,000.

Under the terms of the commission's decision 300,000 shares of stock will be issued to those who have up to now subscribed for that amount. Fifty thousand shares will go as commission to salesmen and the remaining 250,000 will be sold to other parties.

The corporation and its principal stockholders have agreed to accept the commission's conditions. The Tidewater Southern Railway Company has acquired its right of way for the most part between Stockton and Turlock. It has laid 7½ miles of track from Modesto north and 5½ miles from Turlock west.

GRANGE PLANS FLOWER SHOW
CONCORD, Mass.—A flower exhibit will be held by the members of the Concord Grange, Patrons of Husbandry on Aug. 8. Arrangements are being made by this committee: Miss Lillian Perry, Edgar Clark and Miss W. M. Olsen.

ferred by the Mississippi river, enabling the product of the mines to be placed at a low cost in Chicago and the Pittsburgh district—possibly not over \$3 per ton. This leaves a large profit for the owning company.

As a Fitting Climax to the Greatest July Business We Have Ever Known We Have Prepared for Monday and the Remainder of the Week

Our First Great Midsummer Half Price Sale

This is a sweeping sale, involving practically every one of the selling sections in our two great buildings. It means the best buying opportunity that New England has seen—or will see—this season. Remember that every article is as fully guaranteed as though sold at its regular price—and do not fail to share in the wonderful offerings.

390 Lots of New Merchandise To Be Sold at ½ and Even Less

Jordan Marsh Company

SEVERAL FLOWERING TREES ARE NOW IN FULL BLOOM AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Several interesting trees flower in the Arnold Arboretum after the middle of summer, and the first of these, the Chinese Koelreuteria paniculata, is already in bloom, according to the final bulletin for the summer season just issued by the arboretum authorities. This tree is small, but has large, handsome pinnate leaves and large erect clusters of bright yellow flowers.

No other tree has flowers of a more beautiful yellow color, says the bulletin, and no other summer-blooming tree here is so conspicuous when it flowers. Koelreuteria is much cultivated in the gardens of Peking, and in western China it is common in hot dry valleys. It can be seen on the right side of the Meadow road between the Eryonimus and horse chestnut groups, its relationship being with the horse chestnuts and with the maples.

Another Chinese tree will soon be in flower. This is Sophora japonica, a member of the pea family, with green branchlets, very dark green pinnate leaves and narrow erect clusters of creamy white flowers. The very large and old individuals of this tree with dark, deeply furrowed bark which are growing in Peking look at a little distance like oaks. There is a form of this tree with weeping branches which rarely flowers. These trees can be seen on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill road, opposite the head of the lilac group. There is also a fine specimen of Sophora japonica in the Public Garden of Boston.

Next to the Sophoras there is a group of the eastern Siberian Maackia amurensis, which is now in flower. This is a small tree and the only representative of its genus related to the eastern American and Chinese Cladrastis or Yellow-wood.

Much more conspicuous and an object of great interest always to visitors to the arboretum is Acanthopanax racinifolium. This member of the Aralia family is not an uncommon inhabitant of the forests of the northern island of Japan and grows also in Korea; it is a large tree with dark deeply furrowed bark, stout spreading branches and large, palmately lobed dark green leaves drooping on long stalks. The small white flowers are produced in broad, flat, compound clusters and are followed in the autumn by shining black, berry-like fruits. Acanthopanax racinifolium was raised at the arboretum from seeds brought from Japan in 1892 by Professor Sargent. There are two plants in the Aralia group by the pond at the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill roads, and there is a plant beyond the Platanus group at the Center street entrance, and another in the mixed plantation on Peter's hill.

Two other trees of the Aralia family are also still to flower. These are the Hercules' club, Aralia spinosa of the southern states, and its near relative from eastern Siberia, Aralia mandshurica. The Hercules' club grows some 30 feet high, with a slender stem armed like the branches with stout prickles. The leaves are twice pinnate, from three to four feet long and two and a half wide, and the small white flowers are borne on long slender stems in many-flowered clusters. The flowers are followed by great clusters of small black fruits, which ripen in the early autumn. It is now well established at the northern base of Hemlock hill, just back of the laurels, where it has spread by suckers from the roots. Its Manchurian relative, which greatly resembles the American tree, is harder here and can be seen in the border between the

drive and walk next to the Liquidambar and in the Aralia group.

Another North American tree, the sorrel tree or sourwood, Oxydendrum arborescens, is now covered with flower buds. This beautiful and interesting tree belongs to the heath family and is the only representative of its genus. On the rich slopes of the southern Appalachian mountains it sometimes rises to a height of 30 feet or more. The leaves are oblong, bright green and very lustrous and have a pleasant acidulous flavor to which this tree owes its common names. The white flowers are erect on the branches of a terminal. The leaves of this tree turn in the autumn bright scarlet. There are a number of individuals among the laurels at the northern base of Hemlock hill.

With the early flowering Japanese forms of Hydrangea paniculata (var. praecox) mentioned in a recent bulletin, Aesculus parviflora is now the most conspicuous shrub in flower in the Arboretum. This native of the southeastern United States is the last of the horse chestnuts to flower. It is a shrub which in cultivation sometimes spreads to a diameter of 20 feet or more but rarely attains a greater height than six or eight feet. A group of this horse chestnut can be seen with the other horse chestnuts on the right hand side of the Meadow road at the base of the woody hill which rises at the southwestern extremity of the north meadow.

The pepperbush, Clethra alnifolia, will soon open its fragrant white flowers which are borne in erect, terminal, compound clusters. This is perhaps the most beautiful of the summer flowering shrubs of New England and is a common inhabitant of swamp borders and other wet places in the neighborhood of the coast from Maine to Florida. The pepperbush can be seen along the Meadow road where it has been largely planted and in the shrub collection.

ZINC SMELTING IS AN OLD ART

For many years the art of zinc smelting was supposed to be relatively modern among metallurgical processes and to be due to the invention of the Abbe Daniel Dony, a chemist of Liege, the story of whose accidental discovery in 1805 is classical, says a writer in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The particular type of Belgian furnace may indeed be credited to Dony, but it is well known that the manufacture of spelter was begun in Upper Silesia about 1708-1800 by Johann Rubberg, who learned the art in England, and Berghard Dillinger began zinc smelting in Carinthia in 1709.

As remarked by Ingalls, "It is incomprehensible indeed that 10 years later there should have been no knowledge in Belgium of what was being done in this branch of metallurgy in England."

IMMANUEL CHURCH CALLS PASTOR

At a special business meeting of the Immanuel Baptist church, Cambridge, last night a call was extended to the Rev. Arthur S. Burrows, pastor of the South Baptist church, Worcester. He is a native of London, Eng., and graduated from Princeton Seminary. His first pastorate was at the First Church of Passaic, N. J. Later he went to the First Church of Charlestown, remaining 11 years, when he resigned to accept the pastorate at Worcester.

RED BATTLES BLUE IN SOUTH HINGHAM

(Continued from page one)

boys could get back to camp to doll up for Mr. Foss.

"Well, it was decided that the only way the war could be put through (on time) would be to trolley to and from the battle field in South Hingham. So both sides hurried to the battle field in trolley cars.

"I had 50 Blues on my car. We made good time for a ways, but the trolley came off time and again and when we did get to West Hingham the soldier boys who came on the other cars were over toward South Hingham and the battle was on. One inspector or scout had been left behind and he was wiggling for the crowd on my car to hurry, but the battle was over before they got there."

The motorman's story accounts for the delay of the Blues in throwing their full strength into the defense. Though none of the umpires will say that the Reds won a technical victory, they admit it themselves. Anyway a lot of powder was burned.

The rout was complete, according to the Reds. One Blue corporal was technically wounded 11 times, and the battle was soon over. To make sure that order was preserved, "Wash" James, constable of Hingham harbor, patrolled the battle-field while the engagement was on.

It was a glorious victory anyway, and both sides returned to camp heartened for the muster and inspection by the Governor. Mr. Foss beamed on them and declared that they made a natty sight in the white full dress uniforms, and complimented their drilling. Mrs. Foss and the Foss twin daughters also viewed the cadets' evolutions.

Seated in automobiles were the Governor's staff and council.

MISS TAFT TO BE IN "COUNTRY FAIR"

BEVERLY, Mass.—Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, has decided to take an active part in the "Country Fair" to be held July 27 on the grounds of the Montserrat Golf Club. She will assist at the housekeepers' table, together with Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Washington B. Thomas, Mrs. Edward Holmes and others.

Omni-buses will ply between the club and Montserrat station during the fair, and a bus will run to Chapman's corner to connect with the trolley cars. Miss Leslie Bradley is chairman of the arrangements committee. The fair is for the benefit of a Marblehead charity.

BUILDING CONTRACT AWARDED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Jay O. Richards, chairman; Abram C. Washburn, Frederick G. Jones, Frank D. Pierce and Dwight F. Kilgour, the committee on the new Adams grammar school building at 159 Massachusetts avenue, East Lexington, has awarded the contract for its erection to the E. A. Peabody & Son Company of Lawrence, Mass. The new building is to be an eight-room structure and will cost about \$55,000. Work on it will be commenced at once.

EGG EXCHANGE IS PLANNED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—A cooperative exchange with a central chicken ranch for the distribution of the \$1,000,000 annual crop of eggs produced in the Santa Clara valley will be organized by the members of the Santa Clara Valley Poultry Association.

MR. PELLETIER TO ASK GRAND JURY TO SIFT CHARGES OF STRIKERS

(Continued from page one)

a general strike in sympathy with the carmen.

Yesterday was pay day for the strikers. Alexander Smythe, secretary to Fred Fay, made the rounds of each division in the forenoon with about \$17,000. This was the fourth week's benefit paid by the international headquarters to the men who yesterday began the seventh week of their strike.

Eight men were in municipal court yesterday charged with offenses in connection with the Elevated strike.

MEAT AND FISH MEN IN ANNUAL BASEBALL GAME

Accompanied by a band about 200 baseball fans of T wharf and Clinton market left the fish mart shortly after noon today in special cars for the Malden high school baseball grounds to witness the second annual contest between the T wharf nine and the meat market team. About 350 are expected at the game.

Last season the fish dealers defeated the meat men 2 to 0 in a close battle. Elmer E. Prior of P. H. Prior Company, wholesale fresh fish merchants at 2 T wharf, is manager of the T wharf team.

The lineup: T wharf, Cunniff 3b., Montgomery 1b., E. Cosgrove 2b., Foley 1b., Thomas Cosgrove r.f. and captain, Healy c.f., McCarthy s.s., Kenney c., Lothrop p., and John Nagle, Jr., umpire; meat men, Clapp 3b., McDougal c.f., Patterson 1b., Buck r.f., Walker s.s., Saultzman 2b., Waters 1b., McGuire c., Somerville p., and Jack Sheehan umpire.

CONGRESS ASKED TO AID ROAD

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Cascade Scenic Highway Association formed at Everett has asked Congress to assist in building a scenic highway from Spokane to coast cities. The proposed road will be run through Wenatchee and will be independent of the Snoqualmie pass highway. It is the proposal of the association to acquire by purchase, gift or condemnation, property lying contiguous to the proposed highway, so posterity may enjoy glimpses of Washington's splendid forests.

CINCINNATI LEADS IN SAVINGS

WASHINGTON—Cincinnati leads all cities in the country in the award of postal savings bonds, according to the announcement of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The Queen City's award of \$47,120 even outstrips those of all states except Ohio, Indiana and California. The Ohio tax law makes postal savings accounts taxable, but exempts postal savings bonds. This accounts to a great extent for Cincinnati's remarkable showing.

PROGRESSIVES HOLD MEETING

Another of the weekly meetings of the Association of Progressive Republicans was held this noon at 320 Tremont building. Charles S. Baxter said that the principal subject is the question of whom they will support for the Republican nomination for Governor.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

ROOMS
WEST NEWTON ST. 102—Large and small rooms; transients accommodated; \$1 per day. Tel. Trem. 2145-M.

BRIEF TROLLEY AND WATER TRIPS TO BE HAD FOR PRICE OF CARFARE



Bathing beaches at City Point, Boston, where hundreds of people find pleasure in brief summer's day outing at comparatively small expense

Water trips near home at comparatively small cost are possible for almost every one in or around Boston. There are numerous opportunities for little journeys that combine trolley rides and boat trips and enable people to enjoy brief outings without prohibitive expense. Some of these pleasure jaunts will be described in a series of sketches arranged for the Monitor, the first of which appears today.

THE trip that is probably most readily accessible from all parts of greater Boston starts from City Point. A small wharf has been constructed on the shore just opposite where the cars stop, and from there a trip little steamer runs every half hour on week days, and every 12 minutes on Sundays, to Castle Island. The Madeline and the City Point are neat craft. Painted white, they look like beautiful birds scudding through the water. They are open and set low, so that it is almost possible to trail one's hand over the side through the foam.

This trip may be taken over and over again, as long as the nickels last, or a stop made at the pretty isle whose green banks with the grim walls of old Fort Independence stand out like a jewel from the city shore. A breeze, it is said, always blows on Castle Island. It is a beautiful spot, as fair to the eyes when one has reached it, as when it is gazed upon from afar. It has grass starred with daisies, "butter-and-eggs," yarrow and Queen Anne's lace, and trees that grow in groves, and the picturesque walls of the fort delight the eye of the artist and satisfy the heart of the romantic. The island has been fortified since 1634. Castle William

stood there when the Revolution broke out, but was destroyed by fire at the time of the evacuation of the city by the British soldiery. It was refortified later and given the name of Fort Independence in 1798.

Instead of soldiers the fort now shelters picnic parties and others who come to enjoy the beauties of the spot, including the little children from the North End who have been gathered together in an open air school conducted by the Women's Municipal League of Boston. One of the chief pleasures of the visitors to the island is to watch these little folk as they engage in their games, songs and dances or gather about their teachers and listen to wonderful tales from the story-book.

The views from the island are among the loveliest. The Nantasket boats pass within a stone's throw and other large and many small craft are within constant view. Pleasure bay is always a beautiful sight, and the yacht and canoe clubs, with their picturesque boats, and the bathing beaches furnish entertainment for hours at a time.

The ride to and from City Point also is a pleasant one, for all the cars are open, and the rule, "no standing," causes them to be not uncomfortably filled. City Point cars run from many parts of the city—every trolley and L line connects with one of them somewhere. From the Back Bay, Brookline, Jamaica Plain and the Newtons, connection is made with a car starting from Massachusetts and Boylston streets every quarter hour. This comes down Massachusetts avenue, turning into Huntington avenue, a corner which is made much of by every sight-seeing motor car in town. On the right, as the car comes down Massachusetts avenue is Symphony hall, known the world over as the home of the Boston Symphony orchestra and the place where some of the world's most celebrated musical artists have ap-

peared in concert. To the left is Horticultural hall, where exhibitions of flowers, fruit and vegetables are given frequently, and all who are interested can delight in the sight and aroma of the most exquisite products of the gardener's skill. Farther down the street is the Mechanics building, and then Copley square with its handsome public library, new Copley-Plaza hotel, and Trinity church.

Dorchester, Roxbury, Forest Hills and Mattapan cars connect at Dudley street with those for City Point, which go down Columbus avenue, formerly an important residence street of the city, but now given over largely to cafes and small stores. The army of the First corps cadets is on Columbus avenue and farther down the street is the home of the Youths Companion. Coming in from Chelsea, Charlestown or Everett connection is made with cars that pass down Atlantic avenue, by excursion and freight wharves and -wholesale commercial houses and the South station, or go down Washington street, through Adams square, past Battle street and Cornhill, famous for Revolutionary days, affording a glimpse of Faneuil hall, "Cradle of Liberty," and going directly past the old State house. The scene of the Boston massacre is just beyond and easily discerned from the car. The Old South meeting house, famous for many stirring scenes as well as the preaching of Whitfield and the baptism of Benjamin Franklin, is only a few blocks farther on. Then come the stores, Washington street being for several blocks a part of Boston's shopping and theater district. The street and those crossing it abound in important historical associations.

From start to finish, whichever line one takes, the trip from home to Castle Island and back again is worth while and can be made for less than a quarter of a dollar.

PROGRAM BUILT TO NEIGHBORHOOD

Improved Acoustic Methods of Presenting Military Band Music in Parks Comes With Increase of Popular Interest

BAND concerts in public squares of the city, where trolley cars interrupt with bell and brake, and where people not interested in the music pass through the audience talking as loudly as if they were in a train shed, will soon belong with things analagous in Boston. Gradually the music department is leading the listening multitude away from sidewalks and paved streets to the hillsides and the forest borders of the parks, there to be in acoustic retirement with clarinet, cornet, trombone and drum. Nearly all the thickly populated districts of the city are now provided with playgrounds, and wherever there is a park with modern recreation equipment, one that can serve as an open-air neighborhood center, the music trustees are inclined to put up a bandstand.

One of the districts which may not indulge in the playground idea is the North End, and it is perhaps the most genuinely musical neighborhood in the whole summer city. The department in preparing its programs has to bear in mind the musical character of each district it sends the municipal band. The people of some districts want the program to be as light as possible. The listeners at the Dearborn street, Roxbury, concerts give their applause for what is commonly spoken of as popular music, that is, pieces from the latest musical comedies. Those who turn out to hear the North End concerts want selections from the grand operas. They are largely Italians, but they do not demand Italian music wholly. They like all music that has standing in the concert and opera repertory. They like "Oberon," "Aida," "Carmen," and "The Girl of the Golden West." Only the audiences that are found at the Sunday afternoon concerts on Boston Common match the North square audiences in severity of taste. That section of the population, then, that would most value having its music without street interruptions is the very one that has to take it in the old way.

Two things which band managers seem to be working toward in park concerts are to have the majority of the audience seated, and to have that part of it which prefers promenading to be as orderly about it as possible. Very few bandstands are set up in places where the first of these conditions is possible. Park spaces adapted to both restful listening and meditative walking are rare. The right kind of ground and the crowd to make use of it are seldom found together. The metropolitan park commission band-

stand at Blue Hill, Milton, situated under a broad, sloping green with a forest border, has many features of a good natural auditorium. Here four Sundays each summer, people come from Stoughton, Canton, Dedham, Readville and Boston and hear the band, some reclining on the sward at the woods' edge and holding the position of listeners in the gallery of a concert hall, others circling about the platform and taking an intimate interest in the proceedings, like those who gathered in the pit of the theater of old times.

Amphitheater Advised

When band concerts are thought of in their musical significance, the places of giving them will perhaps be designed by popular demand with better effect of acoustics and comfort than now. The relation of bandstand to ground around it will be more that of platform to floor and balconies that it has ever been. The place will be imagined as a hall out of doors. Today the place where the band plays is conceived as a street corner with the houses taken away. In some parks, like Washington park, Roxbury, where the municipal band plays, and in Broadway park, Somerville, there is the accommodation of the seats that are the regular furniture of the lawns. At Revere beach there is a certain seating capacity provided in the architectural scheme of the bandstand.

At Nantasket, there is a sheltered place amounting to a hall with the sides away. This seats 500, and is regarded as a valuable part of the commission's outfit there. Great extension of summer music would be possible with an open-air auditorium of large size and good acoustic quality. Concerts for orchestra as well as for band would be practicable; and so, too, would concerts by a singing society like the Peoples Choral Union. Orchestra open-air concerts are given at Central park, New York, but not, according to some of the reports, with as large acoustic effect as could be wished. The orchestral performances in Central park, with Arnold Volpe conducting, are a part of the music which Arthur Farwell administers for the New York public. The programs are of a lighter description than are played at winter symphony concerts. They are of a sort which is ignored in Boston, where musical taste knows no mean between Strauss of the tone poems, with the greatest conductors interpreting him, and Strauss of the waltzes with the military band leaders marking his obvious rhythms. A leading aim of both the municipal

music committee and the metropolitan park commission is to provide their concerters where they will have the largest possible attendance. The people, therefore, are not asked to walk or ride far out of their recreation routine to hear the music. Not that they are indifferent to what the players give them, for they will stand in crowds all through a long program. But they want their music in immediate association with their life. They like to have it idealize their neighborhood; they like to have it give the festive touch to their hours in their familiar parks. The city music department sends Mr. Cericola and his players to North square once in July and once in August, knowing that there are nearly 4000 people there who want to hear the melodies of the favorite grand operas played, and who will stand on the pavements an hour and a half twice a year to hear them. New localities have to be earnestly tested. Hyde Park is an outpost now of the department's activities and it has proved responsive to the summer concert idea. A gathering of more than 5000 welcomed Mr. Cericola and his men at their first appearance there in Everett square.

Situation Appreciated

The secretary of the music department of Boston records the estimated attendance at every one of the concerts given by the municipal band and the associate bands. The largest regular attendance just now is at Marine park, South Boston, where 10,000 persons listen to the Sunday afternoon concerts. The concerts on the Common, which would probably have the largest crowd if the grass ground were in good order, call out between 8000 and 9000 on Sunday afternoons. The Pine Bank concerts at Jamaica Plain are attended by 5000 people, and the Wood Island concert at East Boston by about the same number.

The superintendents of the metropolitan park districts report large attendance at the concerts held under state auspices, though they do not give figures. The Revere Beach music, of course, has the hearing of all the thousands who throng to the most popular recreation ground in the urban region of which Boston is the center. "The people give more attention to the music this summer than ever before," said Mr. West, the superintendent. They appreciate the playing because the bandstand is located in a place where the music can be heard well. At the Nahant bandstand the crowds are larger than usual. It is amazing to

see how long the same people will stand listening. They have not so much to draw them away from the music as the people at Revere Beach have. On the Boston embankment, Charles river, on Monday evenings the crowds grow larger at every concert. It numbers about 10,000 now. The surroundings are attractive, and the place is proving a good choice for a bandstand."

The pavilion at Nantasket with its large seating capacity and the promenade walks has made the daily afternoon and evening concerts have a pleasure of their own. Lieutenant Bickford, in charge there, reports an increase in attendance this year and comments on the staid conduct of his visitors.

Midsummer concerts privately managed are less in vogue in Boston than in other cities. There is nothing here like the Hotel Astor roof garden concerts in which Arnold Volpe, before mentioned as conductor of the Central park concerts, is appearing with his orchestra every night for three weeks, with Wagner programs on Friday evenings.

MUSIC NOTES

The music department of the city of Boston announces band concerts as follows:

Abbottswood, Franklin park, Saturday, July 20, at 3:30 p. m. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: March "La Reine de Saba," Gounod; overture, "If I Were King," Adam; waltz, Strauss; "The Civil War," Tobani; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; Remick's folio, Lampe; overture, "Il Guarany," Gomez; "The Dollar Princess," Fall; march, "National Emblem," Bagley.

Boston common, Sunday, July 21, 1912, at 3:30 p. m. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: March "La Reine de Saba," Gounod; overture, "Mignon," Thomas; waltz, Waldeufel; solo for trombone, Mr. Sordillo; "The Masked Ball," Verdi; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; "La Gioconda," Ponchielli; overture, "Il Guarany," Gomez.

Marine park, Sunday, July 21, at 3:30 p. m. Edwin G. Bates band, William J. J. Tobin, leader: March, "The Rising Generation," Wolff; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; "Pink Lady," Caryll; piccolo solo, Philip Morse; waltz, Strauss; operatic airs, Haller; "The Butterfly," Bandix; "The Sunny South," Lampe; "Faust," Gounod; "The Flower Girl," Wenrich.

Pine Bank, Jamaica pond, Sunday, July 21, at 3:30 p. m. Naval Brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader: March, "His Majesty," Sanglier; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; waltz, Lehar; trombone solo, "Red Widow," Gebest; "In the Shadows," Finck; "The Quaker Girl," Monckton; "My Beautiful Lady," Caryll; "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; "Carmen," Bizet; "Chicago Tribune," Chambers.

Albany and Dearborn streets, Roxbury, Monday, July 22, at 8 p. m. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader: March, National emblem, Bagley; Remick's folio, Lampe; waltz, Volstedt; "Dreaming," Green; "Moonlight Bay," Wenrich; "The Dollar Princess," Fall; The Forge in the Forest, Michaelis; "Beautiful Doll," Lampe; Scotch, Irish and English airs, Baetens; Good Fellowship march, Daly.

A band concert is announced for Monday evening, July 23, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock by the metropolitan park commission, at Boston embankment, Charles river basin. Barrington-Sargent's ninth regiment band will present the following program: March, "Unter der Friedensonne," Von Blon; overture, "Tambon de Garde," Tith; cornet solo, "Honeysuckle," Casey, C. E. George; scarerow dance, Ringlebon; popular medley, Lampe; "The Broadway Review," Lampe; "Swankey Pete," B. Sargent; "Mysterious," Snyder; "Little Boy Blue," Bereny; waltz, Komzak.

The National Association of Organists holds its annual convention at Ocean Grove, N. J., the week of Aug. 5, when the members will discuss modern problems in organ playing, organ building and questions relating to the American composer. On the closing night, Aug. 10, there will be a performance of "Elijah," with a chorus of 700. Included in the propaganda of the association is a plan to introduce the modern organ with its orchestral effects into concert halls for the popular performance of the works of the symphony composers.

Mme. Rhadeska, the Boston soprano who has appeared at the Tulleries in Wilhelm Heinrich's concerts, will fill engagements the coming season with the New York Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, and will give recitals at Smith College, Vassar and other women's colleges. She will be soloist with the Doring orchestra of Troy, N. Y., in Troy and in Albany at the beginning of the season.

The Boston opera box office is open daily from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m., with Mr. Pond in charge of the season seat sale for next winter.

TRACKLESS CARS TO BE RUN
DENVER, Col.—The Denver Motor Bus Company has been granted a franchise for trackless street cars. The company will compete with the Denver Tramway Company. The maximum fare is 10 cents and the council reserves the right to reduce the fare to 3 cents. The company is barred from consolidation with any other company.

WORK ON MODEL ROAD STARTS
HARRISONVILLE, Mo.—Work on the rock road running from the city limits to a point, a distance of one mile, began recently and it will be finished within a month. This road is designed to exhibit the actual cost of building a mile of standard macadam road under ordinary conditions.

PORT BOARD HEAD URGES MAYOR TO TURN OVER APPLE ISLAND

Gen. Hugh Baneroff, chairman of the port directors, takes issue with Mayor Fitzgerald over the mayor's attitude regarding the giving up of Apple island to the commonwealth, and says that the last Legislature gave absolute right to the directors to take the islands in Boston harbor, as the work of developing the port made it necessary.

He transmits his views to the mayor in a letter, which says:

"As you mention in your letter the city of Boston is under a moral obligation to turn over these flats to the commonwealth and the directors of the port are under a moral obligation—to use the exact words of the statute—to take all proper means to obtain from the city of Boston, without expense to the commonwealth therefor, a conveyance of all the present right, title and interest of the city in and to Apple island and the flats appurtenant thereto."

"In compliance with the instructions of the Legislature, I am therefore urging you, as mayor of the city, whose personal interest in the development of the port is so well known and has been so often expressed, to cause this simple, helpful, and constructive step to be taken."

PARKS FOR WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, Mich.—To lay out new parks in Windsor, Ont., is the object of a movement which Windsor city council has undertaken by adopting a resolution introduced by Alderman W. W. Lanspaery. The resolution, calling for the appointment of a special committee to secure lots for parks in the first, second and fourth wards, was adopted without discussion.

PLANS FOR CHICAGO ART SEASON

German Collection to Be Opening Feature With Arts and Crafts and American Artists' Exhibitions the Big Fall Events

CHICAGO—A comprehensive exhibition of German applied art, which will be held at the Art Institute, Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, will begin the new art season in this city. The big fall events will be the annual arts and crafts show, Oct. 1-23, and the annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture, Nov. 5 to Dec. 8.

The German exhibit comes through the courtesy of the Newark Museum Association, which brought the collection of 1300 pieces to this country. The showing includes metal work, ivories, jewelry, medals, bronzes, pottery, glass, etchings, engravings, posters, wall paper, textiles and also a large number of photographs of objects which could not easily be brought to this country.

Karl Ernst Osthaus assembled the collection in Germany. The objects were lent in some cases by the artists themselves, but most of them came from Herr Osthaus, the Museum of Hagen and the Austrian Museum of Arts and Crafts at Vienna.

This collection comes as a sort of supplement to the special exhibition of modern German painting held at the museum last season, and together they provide an interesting proof of the wide art activities of Germany of today.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture at the institute will be opened with a private view, "varnishing day," Nov. 4, in the forenoon. In the afternoon there will be a press view. Nov. 5, from 3 to 6 p. m., the annual reception will be held.

Entries are expected from all the leading American artists and sculptors in this country and in France. Miss Sara Hallowell, Moret-sur-Loing, Marne, will receive the French entries. Only paintings never before exhibited in Chicago will be accepted.

The following prizes are offered:

1. The Potter Palmer gold medal of the Art Institute, carrying with it a prize of \$1000, for either painting or sculpture. Established by Mrs. Potter Palmer, 1910.

2. The Norman Wait Harris silver medal of the Art Institute, carrying with a prize of \$500 for a painting executed within two years. Established by Norman W. Harris, 1902.

3. The Norman Wait Harris bronze medal of the Art Institute, carrying with it a prize of \$300, also for a painting executed within two years. Established by Norman W. Harris, 1902.

4. The Martin B. Cahn prize of \$100, for Chicago artists, for the best oil painting. Established by the bequest of Martin B. Cahn, 1898.

Recognizing that the artists value sales more than prizes, an association announces the establishment of a purchasing fund. This association, called "The Friends of American Art," has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of establishing a fund for the purchase of American works of art for the permanent collection of the Art Institute. The subscribers engage to give \$1000 each, in instalments of \$200 a year. The subscribers already number 160, so that \$160,000 is assured to be expended for American paintings and sculpture within the next five years.

The subscription is still in progress and the more sanguine promoters hope for \$200,000 or even \$300,000. It is hoped that a considerable proportion of the purchases will be made in the annual exhibitions, although no positive engagements are made. It is expected

GILCHRIST CO

Washington and Winter Streets

OUR New Store has risen to the Boston building limit. It will soon be completed and because we must take nothing but the newest of merchandise into the new store we have gathered thousands of dollars' worth of wanted merchandise from every corner of our present building and marked it at prices that have no competitors. We've got a big job ahead of us and we're going about it in a characteristic Gilchrist fashion. So Monday we will inaugurate

The Biggest Markdown Sale We've Ever Held

BRONZE STATUE TROPHY OFFERED BEST RIFLE TEAM

WASHINGTON — Senator Tillman's refusal to abandon a \$300,000 improvement at the Charleston, S. C. navy yard and a demand of the House Democrats that all battleships be cut out of this year's building program will result, it is predicted, in a disagreement over the naval appropriation bill. No decisive action has been taken by the conferees of the two houses.

An effort is under way to secure a compromise in the House whereby one battleship will be agreed to. Senate conferees, it is said, would yield to the House demand for the abandonment of proposed improvements at the Portsmouth, Philadelphia and Charleston navy yards, were it not for Senator Tillman's stand.

The ceramics department has just been enriched by two loan collections of Wedgwood which will ultimately become property of the institute. They are the Amelia Blaxius Memorial collection and the Frank W. Gunsaulus collection.

Thirty-one special exhibitions were held in the institute during the year just closed. The total number of visitors was 801,011, a gain of 156,772 over the previous year. Lectures were attended by 87,686, a gain of 6418.

The number of students in the institute school was 2054, a gain of 151.

Dudley Watson, one of the teachers in the school, has taken a class to Europe to study and paint in Spain, France and Italy.

MR. TILLMAN NOT WILLING TO YIELD

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REFUSE COMPANY SUED FOR PLANS

A bill was brought in the superior court yesterday by the Grison-Spencer Company of New York against the Boston Development & Sanitary Company to get possession of plans and specifications of the Sterling Refuse Destructor, which the New York company claims as its own.

MR. COLLINS DENIES CHARGES

Edward D. Collins of South Boston, a member of the Governor's council, denies the charges made against him in a petition filed in the superior court of Suffolk county by members of the Boston Bar Association, asking his disbarment on the grounds that he has violated his oath as a lawyer. He says the act is the result of the campaign he made for councilor and also for the position of clerk of the superior court.

PROFESSOR FROST HAS DEGREE

NEW YORK—Prof. Edwin B. Frost of the University of Chicago was the recipient of the degree of doctor of science at Cambridge University in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Society, says a London message to the New York Herald.



"FIRST AMERICAN MARKSMAN"

Marksmen from all over the country are preparing to invade Boston the third week in August to take part in the eighth annual shoot of the New England Military Rifle Association, which is to be held on the Bay state range in Wakefield Aug. 19 to 24.

The finest trophy vied for in New England has been offered by a Boston man, Col. Charles Hayden, acting paymaster-general of the Massachusetts militia, and by the terms of the competition any rifle team in the western hemisphere may enter for this \$1000 reward.

The trophy is a bronze statue three feet in height of an American Indian with a rifle thrown across his arm. It is called "The First American Marksman." For a second prize, \$300 goes to the second, third and fourth teams. Under the conditions, the Hayden trophy must be contested for at 10 annual shoots of the New England Association.

NO TRACE LEFT OF FT. NISQUALLY

Crops Now Grown Over Site in Washington Where Until Within Few Years There Were Ruins of Old Fur-Traders' Settlement

If the keynote of Ft. Colville was potatoes, that of Ft. Nisqually was sheep and cattle. Yet it was the same Archibald McDonald who, in 1832 prior to his Colville experience went down the Columbia river 45 miles and across a succession of prairies dotted with clumps of magnificent maple and oak trees for 60 miles to the lower sound, which had been chosen as the site for the new fort.

Over the Cowlitz trail with McDonald went a young English doctor, just arrived from London and under appointment for one of the northern forts, to watch the building operations until his ship came. And it is to the unpublished journal of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie that the first record is credited.

On May 30, 1833, they reached the proposed site, on the bank of a "streamlet," the Coe, with good mill sites, on a low plateau about 50 paces broad, on the shores of Puget sound. McDonald was uncertain whether to erect the fort at the mouth of the streamlet, or 150 yards above, where a log storehouse had been completed already. But one thing was certain—potatoes and peas were to be planted at once. Already, in a small garden, planted earlier in the spring, onions, carrots, turnips and cabbages were sprouting.

Beauty of Location

It was a location of wonderful beauty, with the broad waters of Puget sound in front, a view to the northeast of the white capped Olympic range, and around the grassy spot, a hundred yards square the line of tall pines, except to the northeast which gave full view of a prairie covered with wild flowers. Mount Rainier towered white-crowned, above all. In this location rose the fort—as yet a pen for the oxen and the still unroofed storehouse. It was the halfway house between Ft. Vancouver and the forts on the upper waters of the sound.

Dr. Tolmie, botanized among the flowers on the prairies, the men worked at the building under the supervision of McDonald, and in their odd moments the two, "gentlemen," discussed the authenticity of Ossian and read Cowper's poems, new to both. Tolmie comments also on "an able critique on Chateaubriand's 'Le Génie du Christianisme,'" in the latest issue of Blackwood's Magazine.

And all this was in 1833, the year Parker started westward, two years before Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding, with their husbands, crossed the Rocky mountains into the unknown wilderness of the Oregon country. Perhaps there is nothing that shows the underlying strength of the Hudson Bay Company more than just such items as these, encountered in journals such as this, and in the personal correspondence of the old fur traders.

Buildings Completed

By the 20th of June, the French-Canadians were building a dwelling for their own use, the storehouse and dwelling for the "gentlemen" being completed. All was to be surrounded by pickets, leaving only room for a path between the stockade of the fort and the high water mark of the little Coe.

Fur trading was carried on when the Indians came in, and the garden was weeded and watered carefully. Later in the month McDonald was sent to take charge at Colville, and the chief trader, Heron, appeared to superintend Ft. Nisqually. He was a tall, stout Irishman, displeased with his appointment at Nisqually after experiencing the comforts of Colville.

The location was not the right one, in his estimation, and he started on a survey of the surrounding country. Alone, in some trepidation, and having given his dog to a man much more agitated than himself, Tolmie prepared for a night's sleep; he had five loaded guns in one corner of his room and a rifle and pistols at the head of his bed. But the Indians, not yet aware of the power of the company, were thoroughly convinced of it the following noon, when Heron was still exploring. A slight seismic disturbance and the Indians' declaration, "The chief's (Heron) medicine is strong; he has gone up the hill to shake the ground," put to flight the white men's anxieties.

Heron decided to move to the "Shutes"—probably the Tumwater—and took his goods there, only to find Chiamlam Indians would not go beyond the first fort. Back were sent the goods until McLoughlin could be consulted. The argument about the fort continued all summer, perhaps the most exciting experience old Ft. Nisqually ever had.

Location Changed

The fort as definitely located in later years was nine miles north of the Nisqually river, a place not suitable for trade. It was on a high hill, and there was only a limited anchorage for vessels in front. But the fur trade was limited, and the later organization of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, officered by Hudson Bay Company men, a wheel within a wheel, made it almost entirely an agricultural place. Commodore Wilkes reported in 1841 that 3000 sheep, head of cattle and 400 horses could be maintained there. But cattle strayed, became wild, and in years afterward were shot down by American settlers as carelessly as if they were buffalo. A Methodist missionary had their protection for a year or two, but there were so few Indians that the station was given up.

At the head of the Cowlitz river, under control of Nisqually, lay the Cowlitz

farms of the company, a settlement of 10 families, with its orchards and a chapel and parsonage, farmhouses, several large granaries, and other buildings for workmen. It consisted of several hundred acres enclosed and there were abundant crops there, together with thousands more of cattle, sheep and horses.

But four years later, the location of the fort had been changed again to a point only a mile from the head of Puget sound and two miles north of the Nisqually river. There was anchorage for ships of any burden.

Extent of Defenses

Nearly 6000 sheep were on the prairies around the fort then, besides nearly 2000 cattle and 200 horses. There were 100 acres under cultivation. One large warehouse and other buildings had been erected and would accommodate a hundred men, but they were not equipped even with a stockade for defense in case of difficulty with the United States. Nor was there any stockade until after the treaty was signed, when it was deemed advisable to have that means of protection.

But little occurred to disturb the peace of Ft. Nisqually. There was interest

enough as the men passed back and forth over the Cowlitz trail between Ft. Nisqually and Ft. Vancouver, and the vessels of their own company came down from the north with reports of trade and competition, or prepared for the voyage north with cured meats, potatoes, and other provisions furnished from the abundance there to the Russian forts in the north. British men-of-war visited the sound in the critical years 1844-46, and American ships also, notably Commodore Wilkes, with its Fourth of July celebration in which the British joined heartily.

This fort was held open long after most of the others had been abandoned, in order to close out the cattle and sheep business profitably, as there was no northern fort where agriculture was possible on so large a scale. Up to within a few years, the location of the old fort, with its decaying buildings, was a landmark in the state. Now everything has vanished that recalled the old Hudson Bay Company days.

No city stands on the site of the old fort. It is all agricultural land. Near it, on the south, is the state capital, Olympia, and to the north the flourishing city of Tacoma. But of the old fort there is left not a trace.

AMERICAN GEM MINES' YEARLY OUTPUT GROWS

Total Yield of Precious Stones Last Year Was \$343,692—Moss Agates, Diamonds and Emeralds Are Discovered, While Beach Pebble Trade Pays

WASHINGTON—American mines in 1911 yielded \$2700 worth of diamonds, \$8500 worth of emeralds, \$215,313 worth of sapphires and \$44,781 worth of turquoise, according to figures just compiled by the United States geological survey. The total output of precious stones in the United States last year was valued at \$343,692; the production in 1910 was valued at \$295,380. The output included gems valued at \$100 to \$200 per carat, and equal in quality to the average run of the emeralds from South America. In three years one locality in North Carolina has yielded gems worth \$10,500.

Much interest has lately been aroused in the moss agates found in Montana. The cut gems consist of stones suitable for use in brooches, stick pins, watch fobs, belt buckles and other ornaments. The gems cut from the Montana moss agate or mocha stone command good prices, bringing anywhere from \$1 to \$200 or \$300 apiece. Some of the smaller stones—suitable for stick pins, if the mossy or fernlike patterns are particularly delicate and beautiful, bring \$25 each.

Most of American diamonds come from

Arkansas and California. The most important find of the year in Arkansas was an 8½ carat white diamond—the largest diamond so far found in the state. Another white diamond, of 3 44-64 carats, was also found.

The largest emerald so far discovered in North Carolina measured about 1 inch by ¾ of an inch by ½ an inch. It was about half of a crystal split parallel with the length. This piece has been cut into about 20 gems, the largest of which weighs about 3 carats.

Considerable business in gems is done among tourists along the coast of California and Oregon, the beach pebbles having peculiar textures, odd markings and pleasing colors. Some of these stones have been described in terms relative to characteristic features, such as "enchthyl," "flower stone," "wire agate," "fish egg" and "Japanese stone." One company in Avalon, Cal., has been engaged in cutting these stones for several years. The stone is obtained in all sizes, from cobbles over 6 inches thick to small pebbles. The tourists also collect these pebbles to carry off as souvenirs, either polished or in the rough.

FOUR GREAT SPANS OF RAILROAD BRIDGE TO FLOAT INTO PLACE

MONTREAL, Que.—Work of floating down the river and swinging into their four great channel spans in the Canadian Pacific railway bridge over the St. Lawrence will be done soon. When this is accomplished, says the Montreal Star, the double tracking of the bridge will be complete. It is expected that this work will occupy almost as much time as the whole of the rest of the bridge as done.

These great spans are now in course of erection at the yards of the Dominion Bridge Company, which are in close proximity to the bridge, and are connected with it by a spur line; each of the spans weighs no less than 2,600,000 pounds.

It is proposed to float the spans into position by means of a huge scow, and then to lift them into position with an enormous derrick, now being erected on the bridge for the purpose.

The ordinary traffic over the bridge is to be maintained throughout the operations. The work of rebuilding the bridge was started on July 12, 1910, and it is expected that it will be finished in 12 months time. When completed the bridge will contain 28,072,252 pounds of steel, the spans being:—Six of 80 feet in length, sixteen 120 feet, four 270 feet, two 122 feet, eight 240 feet, four 270 feet, and four 480 feet, making the total length of the bridge in spans 3138 feet.

Much work in trackage extension is also being done in the vicinity of the bridge by the Canadian Pacific. Three other bridges approaching the main bridge are to be double-tracked, as well as the bridge across the Lachine canal. This latter is a heavy swing bridge. Several problems are to be solved before the work can be started. New spans have been inserted in the new bridge that crosses the Grand Trunk railway at Rockfield, and the filling up of the sidings for the double tracks approaching on either side is being continued.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE IS RENAMED REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN

WASHINGTON—Dr. Andrew D. White has been reappointed by joint resolution of Congress as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution for six years. Dr. White received his first appointment to this office in 1888 and upon the completion of the present term he will have served the Institution for 30 years.

The vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Dr. James B. Angell, former president of the University of Michigan, who was a regent from Jan. 19, 1887, to Jan. 15, 1912, has been filled by Charles W. Fairbanks. Dr. Angell, educator and diplomat, was the senior of the board in service.

Mr. Fairbanks was a regent from 1904 to 1909 by virtue of his office as Vice-President of the United States. He is now appointed as a citizen of Indiana.

With the appointments mentioned, the roll of regents is now complete. It is: James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, chancellor; Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States; Shelby M. Cullom, of the Senate; Henry Cabot Lodge, of the Senate; Augustus O. Bacon, of the Senate; John D. Rockefeller, of the House of Representatives; Scott Ferris, of the House of Representatives; Irvin S. Pepper, of the House of Representatives; Andrew D. White, of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C.; George Gray, of Delaware; Charles F. Choate, Jr., of Massachusetts; John B. Henderson, Jr., of Washington, O. C.; and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

IRRIGATION WORK IS DONE

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The completion is announced of two big systems of irrigation in the Hood river valley. One, the ditch of the Hood River Irrigation Company, furnishes water to the orchards and strawberry patches of the west side in a community comprising 5000 acres of the apple valley land, and the other will water a fertile area of 2000 acres west of Dee, between the west fork of the Hood river and the stream proper. Three miles of the former canal was cut through solid rock to reach a point where water is drawn out of Green Point creek.

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Studebaker

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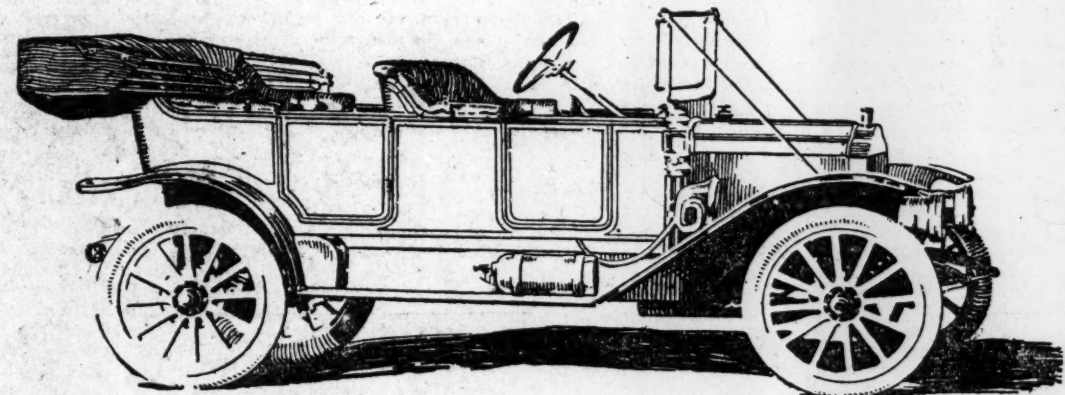
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75,000 Studebaker cars in use with every owner satisfied, are convincing proof of Studebaker supremacy.

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The \$800 Studebaker (Flanders) "20"

Price, Standard Equipped \$800 f. o. b. Detroit. Equipped, as above, with Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite Tank and Speedometer, \$885.

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TO RAISE \$1,000,000 ENDOWMENT PLAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. C.—A movement of importance to the progress of higher education in North Carolina and the South is that for rebuilding and an increased endowment of Trinity College.

During the year and a half just passed four new buildings have been erected: Academic building, an administration building and two modern dormitories. Contemporaneous with this building activity is the movement to raise \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund for the college. This campaign began with the offer of the general education board of New York to contribute \$150,000 to the endowment fund, provided that the college could raise the balance. So successful have the college authorities been in their quest for funds that a total of \$850,000 is now pledged, provided that the \$150,000 to complete the \$1,000,000 can be obtained by Dec. 31, 1912.

If so desired subscriptions may be paid in five equal annual instalments,

the first to be made on or before Jan. 31, 1913, and the last not later than Jan. 31, 1917.

The subscriptions may go to the general endowment fund of the college or they may be designated for special uses like the establishment of scholarships, special collections in the library or the maintenance of the college in any of its departments.

Whenever desired the donations will be kept as separate funds, thus preserving the identity of the gifts as well as perpetuating the names of the givers.

BEEF PRICES SAID TO BE COMING DOWN

NEW YORK—After a jump, beef is coming down again in price, it is said. About the first part of July first quality ribs were 18½ cents a pound at wholesale. A week later they went up half a cent, but this week they are back to 18 cents. All other kinds and qualities fluctuated the same way in the wholesale market.

NEW ROAD TO TAP COAL

SPOKANE, Wash.—Business men of Great Falls, Mont., have organized a \$300,000 railroad company to construct a line to the Elk Creek coal fields, from

RECEPTION AWAITS JAPAN'S ENVOYS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Plans are under way for the reception and entertainment of Japan's commissioners, who are due here the latter part of this month. Japan will be the first foreign nation to select its site for participation in the 1915 Panama-Pacific exposition, and the ceremonies on that occasion promise to be impressive.

Fifteen states have selected their sites for participation in the Panama-Pacific international exposition, and within the next three months at least 17 more states will dedicate their sites.

HEAT UNIT PLAN IS ECONOMICAL

WASHINGTON—The methods employed by the government in the purchase of coal on the basis of the number of heat units it contains are explained in a bulletin just issued by the United States bureau of mines. This plan, which is an outgrowth of the conservation movement, has resulted, according to the bureau, in a saving of thousands of dollars to the government and also to municipalities and manufacturing establishments that have adopted it.

SOUTHERN PIPE FOR CALIFORNIA

RADFORD, Va.—Thirty cars laden with 30-inch pipe left Radford recently, the first of three trains loading for Los Angeles at the Radford pipe works of the Lynchburg Foundry Company. Each pipe weighs 4000 pounds and the cost of freight for the shipment will be \$19,360. While the Lynchburg Foundry Company is shipping Virginia-made pipe to California, Lynchburg, not so long ago, purchased 20 miles of wooden pipe in California, and from the very district into which the Radford pipes are being shipped.

HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES ECONOMY

WASHINGTON—The report of the house committee on expenditures for public buildings, submitted to the House, points out extravagance and waste and the possibilities of fraud. The committee recommends that government buildings be standardized and asserts it is folly to maintain a big force of draftsmen and architects to make plans for every building constructed by the government.

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DRINK PLENTY OF PINEAPPLE JUICE

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Very fine for the children and they are extremely fond of it.

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The drink that's good

FASHIONS AND

TUB SILKS IDEAL FOR WAISTS SIMPLE FROCK OF WHITE LINEN

Coat waist much like a Norfolk coat

Blouse has a large sailor collar

ONE of the things a woman always finds a useful addition to a summer wardrobe that is beginning to lose its freshness is a simple sheer waist. Tub silks are ideal for such waists. You may have your choice between the plain white silks from Japan, the striped silks of the same weave, the crepe de Chines and the pongees.

There are sheer lawns, dimities and soft shirtings which will cost you less than the tub silks, and which you can run up into pretty waists just as easily. Some absolutely simple styles are made on which a pretty collar and cuffs, and perhaps one of the frilly jabots they wear so much now, show off well.

If you will consider something more trimmed, you will not find it difficult to select a style, for there are many pretty lace-trimmed or finely tucked waists for you to model yours after, says Anne Taylor in the Woman's Magazine. The pepum is the popular novelty in this style of waist.

And you probably find that an extra separate skirt of cool linen or crash, pique or poplin, will go far toward reconciling you to the heat of August. Nowadays skirts have so few gores that it takes little material and little time to make them. Buttons are the favorite decoration for the plain tailored skirts, and the slightly high waistline remains the most convenient in a separate skirt.

For a long time plaits have been sternly kept out of skirts, and the cry has been, "How fortunate! The plain skirts are so much easier to make and to launder!"

Now the plaits are coming back into favor, and everybody who loves a change exclaims, "How charming! The plaits

are really not so much trouble, after all."

If you are in the group of those who love a change more than they mind a little trouble, then you will probably make yourself one of the plaited skirts. They are quite slender, and the plaits are in groups, perhaps at the sides or in the front or back. Really, compared with the old-fashioned full-plaited skirts, these are "not so much trouble, after all."

One other good thing that this season has brought us is the coat waist, much like a Norfolk coat. It is put on like a coat, and buttoned down the front, and a belt holds it in loosely at the waist. The straps which give the Norfolk appearance are stitched flat, and the whole thing is very easy to put together.

It is worn a good deal by misses, and it makes a smart, comfortable outing costume. In linen, poplin or a fine pique, with a skirt of the same material, it is ideal for sports as well as for a street costume. A black patent-leather belt is the smartest finish for such a costume.

In that style you have a distinct change from the one-piece frock. As an outing costume, it has become a strong rival of the other. You see, it is just as smart, and just as comfortable, if possible a trifle more comfortable, than the one-piece dress. The latter, however, answers many more purposes than that of an outing costume. Most of the one-piece frocks are still being made with the front closing.

MODES IN BRIEF

One piece linen dresses of solid color have hands of a contrasting shade to trim them.

The colonial pumps, always pretty, are still worn to a large extent, and are shown in canvas with both the high and low heels.

A fine corded linen, 54 inches wide, is being largely used for automobile coats, and is also especially smart for embroidered linen dresses.

There is a beautiful wash cotton crepe that has a silky finish and a silk and cotton mixture that is to be found among the blouse materials.—Washington Herald.



THREE HATS

This season when hats are so trimmed that scarcely more than a feather is needed it is within the most economical possibilities to have three hats, and nothing so helps to make a costume look renewed as a hat—it spoils or helps the whole attire, according to the New Haven Journal-Courier. The selection should be one dress hat, one small traveling hat and one hat to wear with white gowns, either all white, or flower trimmed in pale tones.

SAVING TIME WITH PERENNIALS

Starting plants in the previous summer

MUCH time may be saved in the production of perennial flowers by starting the plants during the previous summer. In the northern states and southern Canada the seeds may be sown any time between the middle of July and the middle of September. It is a good rule to sow as soon as the seeds have ripened. The seeds will not germinate in many instances, for several weeks. Some may not germinate until the following spring, but if proper care is given to the beds they will germinate as soon as conditions are favorable. When they start during the same season as sown they may be counted upon to bloom the following summer.

Because of this probability of slow germination, it is a good plan to sow a few radish seeds in the same rows with the flower seeds, as the radishes germinate quickly and this will indicate where the rows of flower seeds are. When one can see where the seeds have been sown, the necessary cultivation may be given almost from the start. The radish seeds should not be closer together than an inch. As soon as they have reached edible size or as soon as the flower plants are large enough to be easily seen, the radishes may be pulled, thus leaving the flowers in full possession of the ground.

The most important thing to look out for in planting perennial and biennial seeds during summer and early fall is the matter of protection. From the very start the beds must be protected. First, during the summer from the heat, and second, during winter less from the excessive cold than from the heaving of the ground due to thawing and freezing alternately.

The best way to protect against heat is to place the beds on the north side of the building or in some other place shaded from the direct rays of the sun. The beds should not, however, be beneath the dense shade of trees because the trees will make the soil dry besides taking a great deal of plant food that the flowers should receive. In order to protect the plants during the winter, it is advisable to sow the seed in short rows so the cold frames may be placed over them as soon as freezing weather arrives.

It may be taken as a safe rule that all of the so called hardy perennials will do fairly well in a moderately rich, well drained, loamy soil. This soil should have abundance of vegetable matter in it. The best way to secure this is by means of decayed sod or old natural fertilizers from the stable. Bone meal is an excellent, indeed, the safest commercial fertilizer to apply. It should be placed in the soil several weeks before the sowing of the seeds, because it requires some little time to disintegrate. If the soil is not naturally moist, pro-

vision should be made for water. Great care must be exercised in watering. Most people apply water too freely. They think that because the soil has been wetted the surface an inch this will be sufficient. No grate take could be made. Water should be applied so liberally that the soil be thoroughly soaked to the depth of six or eight inches. In order to do the hose should be allowed to run gently stream upon the surface bed for several hours. It should be allowed to lie flat while running, raised so the stream will pour and holes in the soil.

It is important that plants be allowed to crowd each other. For results, the smallest growing kinds as pansy and English daisy should be closer together than an inch. In growing kinds, such as hollyhock larkspur should be three to six inches apart in the rows. It is a good plan to start the small growing kinds in seed pans and to transplant the seedlings as soon as they have developed their second pair of true leaves. In this way a much smaller quantity of soil may be utilized to secure the same number of plants. At all times the soil should be kept free from weeds.

When very cold weather has arrived the cold frames should be protected from frost. The best way to do this is to pack straw litter around outside of the frames for the width say two feet and the full depth of frame itself. This litter should be tramped down pretty hard. The frames should be covered in very severe weather and at night with straw mats and even shutters. At the return of each spell during the winter and during days, these mats and shutters should be removed and the glass raised inch or more to allow the heated air to escape. This will prevent the plants becoming tender. It is not necessary to grow all of the hardy perennials in cold frames in the way outlined, but it is not safe for the writer to indicate which ones may be allowed to shift themselves. Only personal experience each climate can be relied upon in matters.

In the spring as soon as growth begun the plants may be transplanted to their permanent quarters. If the pansies and daisies may be allowed to remain in cold frames where they bloom profusely. But where the gardener wishes to display such plants in borders, they should be transplanted early as possible.

Among the most easily grown of plants that can be propagated by seed are fox-glove, Canterbury bell, larkspur, hollyhock, phlox, willow, plum poppy (when grown from seed), columbine, perennial chrysanthemum and perennial poppies.

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MAIDEN NAME

In Seattle the directory is being compiled this year with a wife's maiden name listed in parentheses after her husband's. This system was adopted long ago by the Social Register. It makes it possible to find the woman you are seeking even though you may not know the name of the man she has married.

Now that women who work are so often retaining their maiden name after they are married, just as actresses have been in the habit of doing, and using two sets of cards, one for purely social purposes, bearing their married name—Mrs. William Brown, for example—and the other for business use, bearing their maiden name, says the New York World, it would seem that makers of directories in other cities will be obliged to adopt this Seattle innovation.

EFFECTIVE WORK

Ratine, toweling, sponge and kindred materials are so rough surfaced that it does not occur to the majority who make use of it as a trimming to embroider it, but I saw collar and cuffs of the white ratine the other day, says a writer for the Hartford Courant, that had a graceful tracery of solid embroidery in color running through them, and it was most effective—the smooth stitches of the one sinking down into the rough surface of the other.

SOAK FIRST

Salt moistened with vinegar will remove burnt marks from enameled saucepans and dishes, but don't forget they should be soaked in cold water for a few hours first to loosen the stains.—Minneapolis Tribune.

DISHES GOOD ON THE HOT DAYS

Whips, custard and fruit frappe

CREAM WHIPS, when served ice-cold, are exceedingly refreshing. Take one pint of rather thick cream, add sugar to make quite sweet, and then a small glassful of orange juice and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Stand the mixture in a pan of crushed ice fifteen minutes. Then fold into it the whipped whites of three eggs, and serve at once, heaped high in sherbet glasses.

Cold tea is so popular that it seems rather absurd to even call the housewife's attention to it, and yet the glass of iced tea properly made and correctly served is the exception, not the rule, on private tables. In the first place, says a Delinquent writer, one must have good tea if a savory brew is to be made. The teapot (which should be china) must be thoroughly scalded before the dry tea—a scant teaspoonful for each cupful of water and one for the pot—is put into it. The water must be fresh and just boiling. Water that boils any length of time becomes insipid. Let the infusion brew three or four minutes, then strain and cool. Serve in tea glasses half filled with crushed ice and garnish with a slice of lemon. Sweeten to taste.

A pleasing variation of the conventional iced tea, and especially nice for a between-meal refreshment, is tea punch. For this, make an extra strong brew of tea; fill glasses with crushed ice; add one teaspoonful of powdered sugar and a very thin slice of lemon. Pour over the whole the hot tea, and serve at once.

Frozen peaches and cream make a delicious dish. Peel and cut ripe, well-flavored peaches into lengthwise sections about an eighth of an inch thick. Dredge them thoroughly with powdered sugar. To each quart of peaches add a pint of cream and a pint of milk. Turn the mixture into a can or mold and bury in crushed ice and salt, using two parts ice to one of rock salt. Let stand six hours, then unpack and serve in pretty glass saucers.

For fruit frappe line a mold with plain vanilla or orange ice cream; fill up the center with sweetened fresh ripe fruit of any variety preferred, either berries or the larger fruits cut into small pieces. Bury the mold in ice and salt for an hour, then unmold and serve.

To make frozen nut custard prepare a plain boiled custard in the proportion of one quart of fresh milk, one cupful of sugar and four eggs, or if eggs are scarce and high, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. When cold, flavor the custard with one teaspoonful each of almond and rose extract. To each quart of custard add a cupful of finely chopped nuts, peanuts, almonds or English walnuts, then freeze the mixture in the usual way.

Frozen raspberry whip is very palatable. Press a quart of red raspberries through a sieve. To the pulp thus obtained add a small cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful each of lemon and orange juice. Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water until soft; stand over a kettle of boiling water until melted. Strain this over the fruit mixture and stand aside until it congeals slightly; then beat into it a pint of cream dry-whipped. Rinse a mold in cold water, then turn the mixture into it, cover securely to avoid any possible danger of salt water getting into it, then pack in ice and salt, in the proportion of

three parts of ice to one of salt, for two hours.

Red currant ice is prepared as follows: Wash and pick ripe currants from the stems; then press through a sieve until one pint of juice is obtained. Cook one pound of sugar in one pint of water until a thick syrup is formed. When cold, add it to the fruit juice, then freeze. Serve in sherbet cups with the meat course at dinner.

FLOWERED SILKS NOW IN STYLE

They are active rivals of the chiffons

AMONG the midsummer fashions is the use of soft-flowered silks instead of chiffons, or rather they are used as rivals, not as substitutes. The flowered transparent stuff is always lovely, and in its present form it is alluring, especially for hot afternoons and evenings. The use of silks is newer. It came about through the revival of many of the Louis XVI. fashions. That was a great epoch for silk covered with bunches of flowers and later with stripes. The latter formed a dominant part of the fashions of the revolution and directed, possibly as a severe contrast to the bouquets, love knots, and cupid that were the fashion of Pompadour and Du Barry. Those belonged to a reign of foolishness; the stripes were part of the reign of stern realism.

Today one does not wish to wear the stiff brocades of those days, for the manufacturers have gone far in the art of weaving and can give us marvelous stuffs of silk and metal interwoven in gossamer weight. We can wear the dazzling brilliancy of the Italian fabrics and not put on an ounce of weight.

This is the kind of silk we are wearing this summer. It is fashioned into the new kind of panier and is immensely effective. It is not draped as far down on the skirt as the thin chiffons are; it is carried down to the knees or a little above and is lifted slightly in the front. It drops into a baglike effect there and falls close to the slim silk or satin underskirt beneath.

It is better to use satin for the lower skirt than any other fabric, not only because it is the first favorite of the day, but because it presents an artistic contrast to most other fabrics. It has the advantage of bringing out to its best all things that are placed against it as a background or on which it is placed as a striking accessory. This is the reason that satin is so continually used by those who put art into dressmaking, says a New York Times writer.

When the fashion for Chantilly lace came in last summer it was thought to be sporadic and that it would quickly pass away, but it did not. Throughout the winter one has seen more or less of it, usually draped on white satin gowns, but this summer it has taken a stronger hold on public fancy.

The shawls of it which are bought or inherited are not always easily managed, and they are apt to fall in pieces, as those who possess them have found out. The manufacturers met the fashion with new Chantilly lace made on the exact pattern of other days, and this comes in serviceable lengths that are

easily utilized and has the advantage of being strong.

As the fashion for all black, or the magpie combination of black and white, has struck its roots deep in public approval, there is an immense variety in the ways that one can use this thread lace. I think it is really more artistic over black than over white, although its pattern is dulled; still, the effect of its coarse threads over the sheen of satin or chiffon is an artistic combination in itself.

NEEDLE NOTES

In hemming napkins, if the edge is thoroughly rubbed in the hands, to remove all the dressing possible, the hemming can be done in half the time.

A pretty and effective tray may be made by framing an embroidered centerpiece. After working the centerpiece have it framed in a simple manner, with glass over the work. Glue heavy felt over the entire back to prevent it from scratching the table.

In making eyelets when it is not desirable to carry the thread from one to another, adopt this plan: Finish the eyelet, then pass the needle along under the stitches on the wrong side about one third. It holds firmly and does not show the fastening.

Hemstitched sheets and pillow slips are always neat, yet not all housekeepers feel they have time for the work by hand. Draw thread as you would for ordinary hemstitching, fold the hem and baste along the center of the drawn space and sew by machine, shortening the stitch and loosening the tension. When you have finished pull out the basting thread and draw the hem back to the edge of space. You will be surprised to see how quickly the work is done and how nice it looks.—Washington Herald.

WORTH KNOWING

Borax water is supposed to restore the gloss to saten in washing.

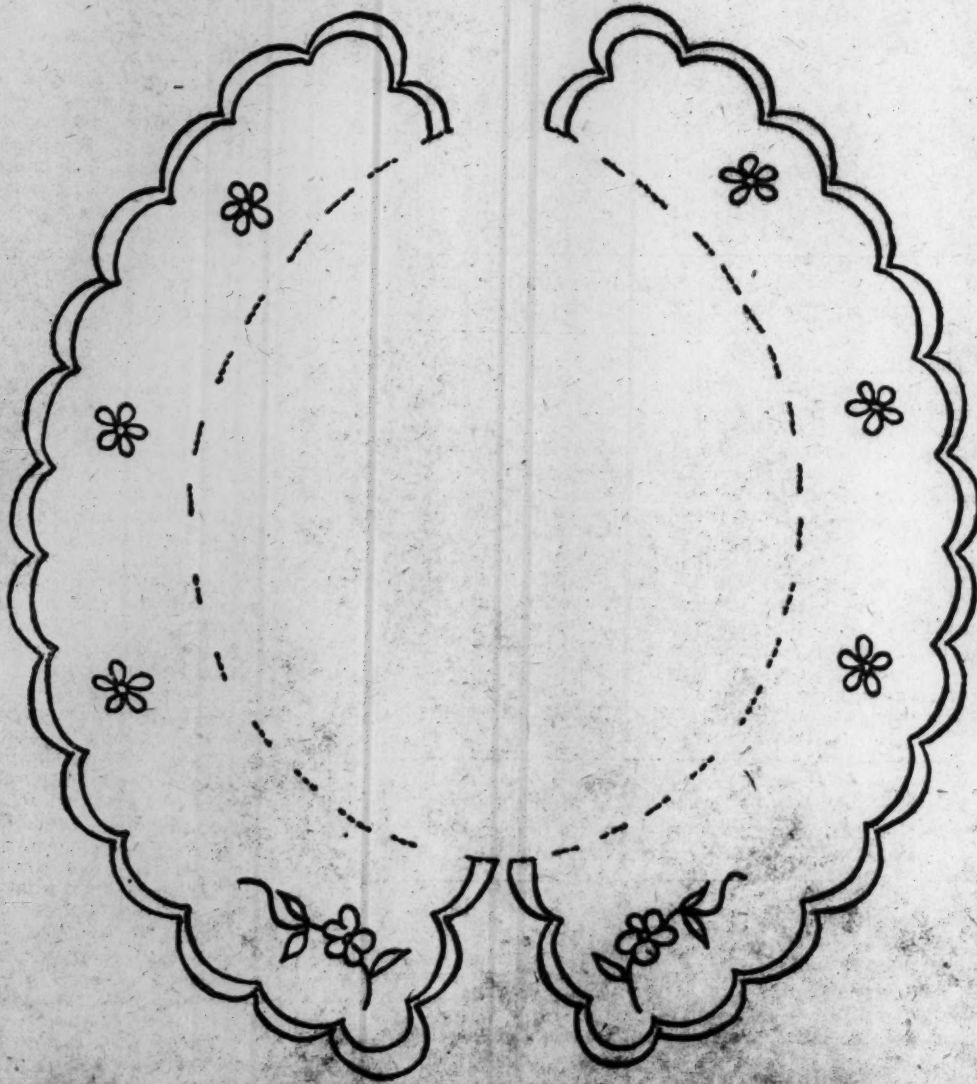
Mildew may be removed by soaking in a weak solution of chloride of lime, then rinsing in cold water.

When running dates, figs or raisins through a food chopper add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.—Baltimore Sun.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERED COLLAR FOR A CHILD'S DRESS

Flowers and leaves done in solid satin stitch



A child's dress should always have a little hand work on it, if possible. This collar will finish the neck very prettily. The scallops should be padded and then closely buttonholed, while the flowers and leaves are done in the solid satin stitch. The stems are worked in the outline stitch. The dotted line indicates where the collar is sewed to the dress. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 for the embroidery.

WORTH KNOWING

A little lemon peel rubbed on the kitchen faucets will brighten them wonderfully.

Asbestos pads to take the place of the heavy flannel under the tablecloth are a novelty that will please the housewife. These may be had in the exact size of your table.

Stains may be removed from the zinc tops of kitchen tables with vinegar. —Philadelphia Times.

HOUSEKEEPING AS A BUSINESS

Benefits of adapting means to ends

THE fact that a man is successful in business means that he knows how to adapt means to ends. Everything in his office is most compact and easy of access; everything at hand that can make work swift and easy. His effort is to make every move and step and stroke count throughout all departments. How can the housekeeper make an effort in this direction? She may study her working outfit, writes Miss Gunther in Housekeeping as a Business.

Systematic arrangement means close relationship, a working relationship wherein every piece of equipment feeds or supplies its neighbor. It should bring about complete progressions and never a retracing of steps.

The tendency now is to have smaller kitchens so that everything will be easier of access. There is great economy in the modern kitchenette, for space is so limited that unnecessary things are out of the way. There is less cleaning, less handling, for if it is the well arranged place it should be there is absolutely no chance for disorder. The kitchenette properly ventilated by a small window is the kitchen of the day.

Kitchen cabinets are advertised by manufacturers as presenting the same principle—an effort to reduce labor caused by distance.

To save steps, the stove, the sink and the table should make a working triangle. The arrangement of drop-leaf table connecting the sink and stove is helpful, if the kitchen lends itself to this arrangement.

If the garbage can be made of galvanized iron, with an absolutely tight cover, it may be kept in the kitchen, to save taking steps to the outside door, as housewives in private houses often do.

When we consider economy of steps, we always ought to urge in building that the pantry be placed between kitchen and dining room. This pantry equipped with a sink becomes a midway passage and eliminates needless carrying of dishes. It furnishes a good place for salads and desserts which are to be served. A small refrigerator in this pantry will greatly increase its efficiency.

A wise plan for the housekeeper that has a home of several stories is to have a house closet on each floor, with duplicate sets of brushes and brooms and cloths, also soaps and soap powders, to have walking up and down stairs for supplies. Each closet should be equipped with a good supply of newspapers.

On the wall above the table where mixing is done should be hung egg beaters, spoons, sieves and graters, so they may be easily reached. Above the sink each and every article in our cleaning apparatus—soaps, soap powders, brushes, wire dishcloths.

Near the stove, kettles, double boilers, pans and, nearby, holders, asbestos pads and, in a rack, covers.

Use a hemp string instead of a cotton string for hanging the utensils, for hemp does not twist readily, and hence one does not have to stop to untwist it.

TESTED BY QUEEN

A demonstration of wireless telephony was witnessed lately by Queen Mary in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The "calls" were established between two motor cars placed at some distance from each other. The Queen made a personal test of the merits of the invention, for, placing a receiver to her ear, she listened to a conversation transmitted from a car about 300 yards away. The apparatus for receiving and transmitting is placed in the cars, whilst from the roof of each a conical shaped shaft projects. By these the sound waves are picked up and transmitted to the shaft attached to the second car. In this display one car was placed at the Grosvenor road entrance of the grounds, whilst the other took up a position on the top of the steps leading from the east terrace.

Aluminum slipper trees are a useful novelty, since there is no weight to them, and they let the air into the slippers better than wooden ones.

TRIED RECIPES

LITTLE SPONGE CAKE

BEAT one egg, add two level tablespoons of fine granulated sugar and beat until very light. Sift five level tablespoons of flour with one half level teaspoon of baking powder and pinch of salt and fold into the sugar and egg. Bake in a small tin in a moderate oven. This is a good recipe to use when a small cake is needed for a lunch basket.

MINT POTATOES

A delicious way of cooking new potatoes is to place them in boiling water with two or three sprigs of fresh mint. When the potatoes have been cooked and drained a little melted butter should be poured over them. The mint adds a most delicate but not at all obtrusive flavor. Instead of trying to peel new potatoes the English cook removes the skins by rubbing them very hard with an extremely stiff brush. This leaves them both white and smooth and obviates the necessity of peeling them after cooking.

CHESTNUT CREAM

Shell, blanch and boil enough chestnuts to make one pint of pulp when pressed through a sieve after cooking them tender; then add to one pint of cream, which has been whipped until stiff; flavor with vanilla and heap into a dish; serve with custard sauce, or it is excellent if plain. For extra occasions a half cupful of preserved fruit chopped finely can be folded into the cream also. Served with a plain sponge cake this makes a fine dessert.

ALMOND PATTIES

Line some patty pans with short paste and fill with this mixture. Pound four ounces of sweet almonds, six bitter almonds and four ounces of sugar; mix to a soft paste with a beaten egg and flavor with rosewater. Put some thin bars of paste across and bake in a quick oven.

CHINESE FISH BALLS

Boil two pounds of fresh fish in salted water for 20 minutes, then carefully remove. Reject all the skins and bones. Put one pint of stock in a small saucepan, rub together two tablespoons of butter and four rounding tablespoons of flour; add this to the stock and stir constantly until you have a smooth paste. Add the yolks of two eggs, cook a minute, take from the fire, add two tablespoons of finely chopped parsley, one tablespoon of salt, a dash of red pepper, one tablespoon of onion juice and just a grating of nutmeg. Mix well and then stir in carefully the fish. Do not stir until the fish is broken. Turn the mixture out to cool. When cold form into balls, dip in egg then in bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat. Have ready some tomato sauce, pour it in the dish. Stand the balls in it and serve. —San Francisco Call.

WAY TO SUCCESS IN LAUNDRY

Good water and good soap are essentials

EVEN if we should have all of the mechanical labor saving devices in the laundry in an effort to eliminate drudgery, it would count little if the laundry is not familiar with the necessary laundry aids—water, soaps, blues, starches.

Soft water is necessary, as it contains none of the mineral matter that hinders the soapy lather to form, which in itself is the vehicle of cleansing. If a laundress only has hard water to use, she may find it possible to soften it by filling the tubs and allowing the water to stand over night, for aerating softens certain types of water.

Water that is slightly hard may also be softened by boiling, but water that is permanently hard must be softened by use of soda, borax or ammonia. Soap in large enough quantities will also soften water, but it is far more expensive than any one of the three previously mentioned. Borax is the safest agent, because it has literally no action on any type of fabric. Ammonia is especially useful in the washing of white clothes and woollens. Soda should never be used for woollens or silks or for colors, according to the New York Tribune.

The water should be clear and colorless, because the tint of the finished clothes is influenced by the color of the water. Some waters contain sufficient iron to have a yellow cast, which, in turn, will give a yellow tint to the clothes, as if dyed. Muddy water may be cleaned by the use of alum, if the water will not become clear by filtering it.

Given a good quality of water, one must be sure to have a sufficient amount of it to float the clothes during all the processes and also to give them thorough rinsing. Too often clothes are of a bad color, grimy and gray, because the rinsing was carelessly omitted and not considered necessary.

A good soap is as essential. What is a good soap? One free from surplus alkali (potash or soda); one that is free from resin and one that is free from any color which could in any way hide impurities in the soap. Excess alkali can be easily detected by the shriveled, drawn, dried feeling of the hands after its use. Resin can be detected by the odor, by the stickiness of a soap containing it and by a gummy, sticky scum, decidedly resinous in character, forming on the water line of the clothes boiler. It is to the housewife's advantage to buy more of the so-called white soaps, because they are likely to con-



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CARE OF OIL STOVE

While the oil stove is a great convenience for early fall and spring, and for cool days during the season when the heaters are not in use, it is also very apt to become a nuisance. The odor from oil is far from agreeable and these stoves have a provoking trick of "working up" the wick as they burn, so that when left burning with the flame at the proper height they are often found on returning to the room to be smoking badly. These are the faults of the oil stove, and troublesome faults they are. The only way to obtain satisfaction from such a stove is to keep it scrupulously clean, and then to watch it when in use.

When the stove is put away for the summer all the oil should be emptied and the tank wiped out. The wick and burner should be removed, boiled up in strong soapuds or in soda water, then dried, wrapped and put away. Over the stove itself a strong paper bag should be drawn to keep out the dust. The objection to taking the stove apart and putting away is that a cool day may come when a little heat would be convenient, and the prospect of putting together and filling it for a few hours' use is not attractive. However, if the stove is kept full during the months when it is seldom in use the wick becomes clogged with oil, and when lighted in the fall the odor is unbearable. It is only when such a stove is perfectly clean that heat without smoke or odor can be obtained. —Ladies' World.

COLLAR PINS

Girls who are interested in bead work can make the new black velvet collar pins, says an exchange. These consist of black velvet mounted on a pin and edged with cut steel beads, or nail heads. They are considered quite correct, and lend a pretty touch to white or colored summer toilettes.

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

BRISTLES DOWN

When not in use, scrubbing brushes should be turned bristles downward, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Thus the water will run out of them and they will dry, whereas if they were placed on their backs the water would soak into the wood and loosen the bristles.

MOTOR HATS

The nattiest motor hats are those of sponge, large enough to shade the face, but not so large as to be disarranged by breezes, says the Newark News. They are to be had in gray or white, as well as in blue, champagne, brown and cerise.

SUGAR FOR LACE

Lace collarettes and muslins can be stiffened without starch; instead, put a lump or two of sugar in the rinse water. —Minneapolis Tribune.

FLOOR POLISHER

A good weighted brush for polishing floors may be made from a worn-out carpet sweeper, says the Washington Herald. Remove the brush and place a brick inside instead, fastening it by wires to keep it from slipping; then cover the sweeper all over with a piece of heavy carpet. The swing of the handle will give the brush an easy motion.

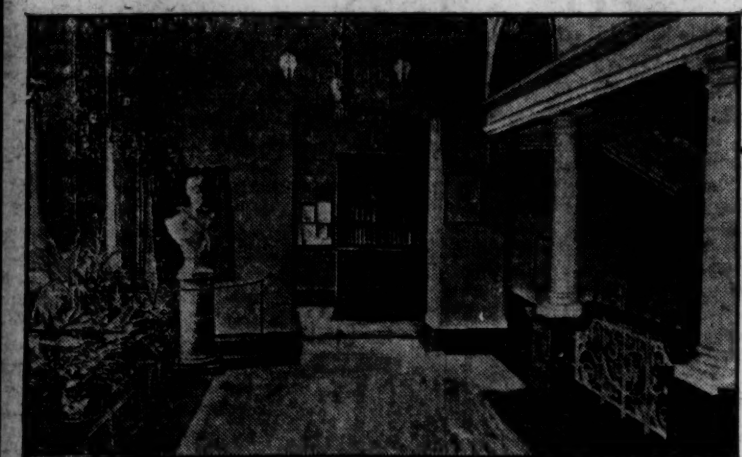
TO SAVE LINEN

If you desire to store your linen for any length of time, never starch it, says the Philadelphia North American. It will crack and wear more quickly than if constantly in use. Rinse the articles quite free from starch; dry and fold away in blue paper. This will prevent them from turning yellow.

The smartest low shoes of patent leather have tops and heels of white kid.

WOMEN STUDENTS WIN PRAISE

Commemoration day at Alexandra College, Dublin



(Reproduced by permission)

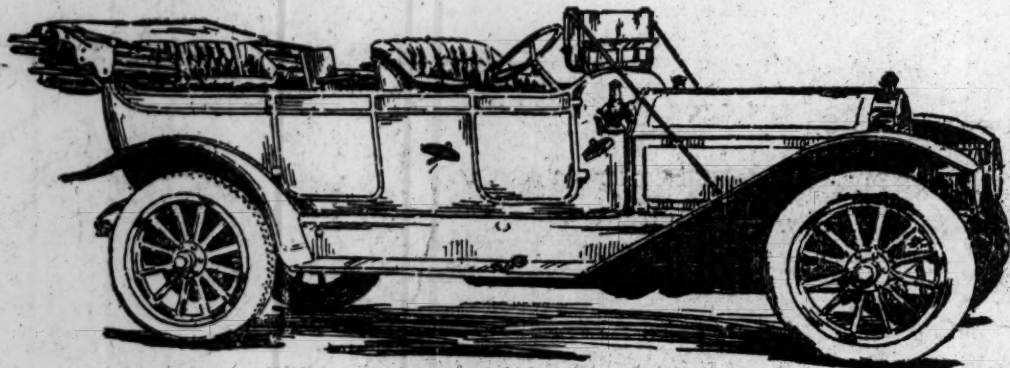
Glimpse of rooms of Alexandra College, Dublin, whose students have won many distinctions

IT IS now nine years since women were admitted to degrees in the University of Dublin, and Judge Madden, Vice Chancellor of Trinity College, when speaking at Alexandra College on commemoration day, writes a contributor to the Monitor, said that it had been shown how fully they have fulfilled the expectations of those who supported their claim to admission. The students of Alexandra College have won many distinctions, and the highest in classics—the University studentship—two gold medals—has been won by former student. He had heard it predicted that women students might do very well in the lighter branches of learning, English literature, history and modern languages. That was true, but they have also proved their capacity to grapple with the severer academic studies by the high distinctions which they have attained in mathematics, classics and philosophy.

All recognize that Trinity College is famed for mathematical studies, and that women have twice won its mathematical scholarships, shows a high standard of excellence. As a member of the intermediate education board he was gratified to find indisputable proof of the soundness of the preparation for the university which women students entering Trinity College from secondary schools had shown. The large proportion who took up honors courses, instead of contenting themselves with a pass degree, reflected credit on themselves as well as on those schools.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland was present with Lady Aberdeen, who distributed the prize certificates, and said that as far as he could judge the intellectual attainments and equipment, mentally and otherwise, of women for the widest participation in public affairs, did not mean neglect of the home. It meant not only fresh knowledge but fresh capacity in the home region.

PIERCE-ARROW EARLY DELIVERY



THE NEW PIERCE-ARROW MODEL 48-D

A LIMITED number of new model 48-D Pierce-Arrow seven-passenger touring cars are available for early delivery at the beginning of the touring season. These cars are finished in dark green, dark blue, and wine colors with black leather upholstery. The equipment of this new model consists of:

Pierce-Arrow cape top.
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Electric generator for all lamps.
Two electric head lamps, two electric and oil side lamps, one electric and oil rear lamp, and one electric number lamp.
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ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

President R. P. Hooper of the American Automobile Association has appointed J. B. Richie, Studebaker dealer in Johannesburg, S. A., special representative of the association for South Africa.

The Automobile Club of St. Louis will soon have all preparations made for the annual reliability run of the organization, which this year is to take place in September. The exact dates have not been settled upon as yet.

Among the automobile men who have recently been in Boston on business is H. T. Boulden, sales manager of the Ohio Motor Car Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Boulden completed arrangements with Kimball Brothers, the local agents, for handling of the 1913 models.

George Pruden, Boston representative of the Kissel Kar, with headquarters on Columbus avenue, is looking forward to the arrival of the 1913 models in the near future. These new models will be fully equipped with every up-to-date improvement. These cars have recently become very popular and Mr. Pruden is

looking to a big increase in his business, especially so after his new building is occupied which is now under construction on Commonwealth avenue.

The park commissioners of New Haven, Conn., have received a request from the New Haven Automobile Club to set aside certain days in the week when the public parks of the city shall be open to motor vehicles. The club officials state that many visiting motorists never get a real idea of the beauties of the park system of the city.

The first of a series of 15 "Havoline Tours" for automobilists has just been published and is obtainable upon application to the Havoline Oil Company, 17 Battery place, New York city. This book covers routes in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut with a few side trips into Canada. It is neatly bound and is a comprehensive little brown volume with pliable covers and of convenient coat-pocket size.

The successful installation of commercial vehicles or motor-driven fire apparatus

and their subsequent proper handling and care depend very largely upon the methods adopted by the factory manufacturing the machines in properly instructing the men who are to drive them.

Motor car enthusiasts from all parts of New England have visited the new salesroom of the Stutz Motor Car Company at 808 Boylston street during the past week to inspect the Stutz car that John Le Cain drove to victory in the 100-mile race at Old Orchard beach, establishing a new record for that course.

"Long tours averaging from 500 to 3000 miles were never so popular with motorists as at present," remarked John G. Dale yesterday. "This condition is due to the fact that the present day automobile has reached a high state of efficiency, which has given users the confidence that motor cars can go anywhere."

Sales Manager Benson of the Studebaker Corporation announces the promotion of A. H. Brown, manager of the firm's Spokane branch, to be northwest sales manager for the company. In his new capacity Mr. Brown will have charge of the distribution of more than \$2,000,000 worth of Studebaker motor cars.

The Camden (N. J.) fire department boasts a flying squadron that is willing to take on all comers in a speed and efficiency test. The department has just bought three Studebaker roadsters of the "Speedster Twenty" type, has had them equipped with chemical apparatus and goes to blazes at a mile a minute speed rate whenever traffic conditions permit.

More than 100 farmers and ranchers of Texas will participate next week in one of the greatest good-roads tours of its kind ever held in this country. The tour will start from Dallas July 22 and will end at San Antonio July 27. Every kind and make of automobile is entered for the tour and the farmers throughout the South are taking an unusual interest in the outcome.

Early next week some new models of the Marmon 32 4-cylinder may be seen at the salesroom of F. E. Wing & Co., 12 Columbus avenue. These models will be equipped with every up-to-date device known to the automobilist; self starter, electrically lighted throughout, shock absorbers, and to add to the comfort of the owner a most luxurious ten-inch upholstery. As there have been so many inquiries for these new cars, Mr. Wing, the Boston representative, is very much pleased that they are to arrive so soon, as at present he is practically sold out of his last year's models.

President Jefferson De Mont Thompson and vice-president A. R. Pardon of the Metropolitan Motor Speedway Association, had a talk with Lord Montagu, England's foremost man of motoring, early in the week. Thompson is an old friend of Lord Montagu and the trio met at the Ritz Carleton on the eve of his lordship's departure for London on the Lusitania. The English nobleman had spent eight weeks in travel in this country, visiting automobile factories and points of interest in the middle West and stated that he was much impressed with these factories, their enormous outputs, and he also commented with enthusiasm on the prospects of the new motor speedway. Lord Montagu predicts a great and successful future for the enterprise, particularly in view of its ideal location, within 12 minutes of New York.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES ARE CONSTRUCTED FOR GOOD SERVICE

And Will Give It, Says B. J. Cox of the Goodyear Tire Company, Provided They Get Proper Attention

VALUABLE POINTERS

Pneumatic tires are constructed to give service says B. J. Cox, chief adjuster of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. He gives some very valuable pointers on the care of this important adjunct to the automobile, going on to say: Experts with a superior knowledge of the tire building game, are continually experimenting to give the best to the automobile owner. Pneumatic tires will give service if given the proper attention.

The early discovery catches the trouble, and instantly a fault is found careful investigation should be made to ascertain the remote cause. Immediate action should be taken, and the tire, instead of developing a chronic case of trouble, will stand a chance of running a mileage, perhaps twice or three times as long as otherwise possible.

Under-inflation, overloading and improper alignment are evils that are common, but close attention will easily detect them. Road conditions also play an important part in the life of tires. Stone bruises and cuts are ruinous to automobile tires. Take the trouble early in the game—use a little plastic or quick repair gum, and fix the cut or the bruise, and perhaps the unexpected blow-out will be avoided.

Outside these common faults there are others none the less important, which undermine the life and strength of the tire. Nurse your tires and give them close scrutiny.

A word on the inflation. It is common practice among car owners to drive their cars on tires not properly inflated. This is altogether wrong, if the life of tires are taken into consideration. The car may ride a little easier, but the owner pays dearly for his luxury. Under-inflation means short life for the automobile tire.

Tire manufacturers recognize that more faults are caused by under-inflation than from any other cause. The policy of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is to educate its patrons to care for their tires properly. No motorist should be without a proper air gauge, and tires should be kept at the prescribed pressure—20 pounds per inch of the cross section. For instance if a tire is four inch, then pressure of air in the tire should be 80 pounds.

Overloading—This is a common fault among motorists. It is not unusual to see a party of eight or nine riding in a seven-passenger car. It is frequently said that 5 per cent added to the weight of a car adds 15 per cent to the wear and tear of tires, so it can be easily seen what effect overloading has on the life of tires. It means frequent punctures and blow-outs and early relegation to the scrap heap. Ask your nearest dealer what your car weighs, then be guided by the following: Get the largest tires possible. They will cost a little more, but the extra initial expense will be economy in the end. Larger tires in addition to being more economical mean less trouble and more solid comfort in riding.

Motorists should learn efficiency in starting and stopping a machine. A lot of unnecessary tread wear is caused through inability to start or stop a machine in the proper manner. This fact no doubt is known, but the point is, if the tire must be cared for, it must be practically carried out. Don't start suddenly, and don't bring your car to a sudden standstill within its own length unless circumstances call for it. Slow up gradually.

Brakes not properly adjusted also are detrimental to tires. One brake may be working more freely than the other, and one tire consequently may be compelled to stand all the strain of stopping the car. Adjust your brakes often. Be careful also not to run in car tracks or against curbs or in ruts. The side walls of a tire are as a rule thin, and built to give the utmost resiliency. A motorist should be extra careful to protect his tires at this point.

The foregoing pointers are a few among many, but the motorist might be helped to save on his repair bills if care is exercised when running his car. Tires should be examined often. Watch the little things that are small in the beginning, but which in a few weeks or even days—and always unexpectedly—develop into a fault that means either the purchase of a new tire or a big repair bill.

NEW YORK HAS 85,300 CARS

Figures recently made public by New York's secretary of state show that there are now 85,300 motor cars in the Empire state. In New York county, comprising Manhattan and the Bronx, there are 20,705 cars, of which 16,821 are pleasure vehicles; in Brooklyn, 7687; in Queens, 2223, and in Richmond, 754. In Greater New York there are 22,157 chauffeurs to operate 31,369 machines. The car and chauffeur fees from Greater New York aggregated over \$351,000, and from the whole state over \$859,000. Of the 85,300 automobiles, 76,164 are for pleasure, 7320 are run for commercial purposes, 1572 belong to dealers and 244 are exempt.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS IN PARADE



TEN OF THE BAKER ELECTRIC TRUCKS THAT PARTICIPATED IN CLEVELAND CELEBRATION

The 10 Baker electric trucks in this picture were part of a line of 15 Bakers participating in Cleveland's sane Fourth of July parade. Twelve Baker 2-ton trucks have been shipped to Washington, D. C., where they will be put in service by the American Express Company. The Baker company at the present time holds orders equally as large as the Washington installation for 17 other cities in the United States. These orders are additional of Baker electric trucks which amounted to about 100 cars in New York, Boston and other cities.

The mammoth orders for express trucks which the Baker company has received up to date are the result of

tests of economy and efficiency. In nearly all the large cities of the country the express companies are substituting the electric truck in the place of horse and gas car equipment for general city delivery service, just as fast as the change can be conveniently made.

The policy of using the electric truck exclusively for all general city transportation purposes which the express companies have adopted is a sowing of the harvest of a wonderful field in other lines of city trade, which the Baker company is rapidly reaping. Seventy per cent of the business received by the Baker company during the past year was based on reorders from satisfied users.

FORD COMPANY TO HAVE MANY SUB-FACTORIES

DETROIT—The big Ford automobile factory is outgrowing Detroit. So tremendous has its output become and so great are the demands being made upon it for the future, that it has been found necessary to adopt a new policy by which in the near future the work of assembling cars in the parent plant will be largely aided by the establishment of a series of sub-factories, or assembling plants, extending all over the country. Beginning with the coming season, at least 11 of these new plants, any one of which would make a sizable automobile factory in itself, will be in full operation. Before another year is passed, it is planned to have a Ford sub-factory in practically every large business center of the country.

"Of course, these plants will only be for assembling, storage and sales purposes—and none of the parts of Ford cars will be made in them," said Henry Ford yesterday. "We are planning to meet the conditions forced upon us by a world-beating demand for Ford cars—that's all. We are going to erect a series of substantial buildings, one in practically every large distributing point from coast to coast. The Detroit factory will continue to make Ford cars, just as it has in the past; but instead of assembling them all in Detroit, parts will be sent to the branches and many thousands of cars put together there. This will give us more room here and will enable us to ship practically three times as many complete automobiles in each freight car as we are now shipping. When one considers that we are now loading at the Detroit factory nearly 200 freight cars a day, some conception can be formed of the saving of both time and money which this new departure will make."

"When we built our present factory a little more than three years ago, we were sure it was large enough to meet our needs for several years. It was then the largest and most completely equipped individual automobile factory in the world. But the first year tested its capacity. This year we have nearly doubled its working area—and we have made it in many respects the model factory of America, which has helped to increase the general efficiency and volume."

"But in spite of all that has been done to keep pace with the demand for Ford cars the increase has been so tremendous that we have not been able to supply more than 60 per cent of the demand. We intend to see that this condition is not repeated another season."

"Not only will this plan relieve us of congestion here and make it practically certain that a man who wants a Ford car in Bedford, Me., or in Wilkes, Cal., can have it within at least a reasonable time; but it will, to a large measure, relieve us from uncertainties due to weather and other troublesome conditions. In an emergency, Ford cars could be produced at one or many plants at the same time."

"As each of the plants will serve as a great warehouse where many cars can be stored, the uncertainties of rail shipments will be largely overcome and we will also be able to keep the Detroit factory working at even pace all the year round, storing the winter's surplus with the branches, to feed the big spring and summer demand. This will, I believe, work for an accurate adjustment of distributing conditions and will obviate much future trouble in Ford deliveries."

"But the real satisfying benefit of this plan to me will be the fact that it will make us substantial property owners in the communities where we are now represented by branch houses. We will be represented in each community by a substantial investment of some hundreds of thousands of dollars and I'm sure that our responsibility locally will be even more readily recognized and appreciated than it has been in the past."

James Couzens, secretary and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company, has

been laying plans for some months for the execution of this vast project.

"Before we will have carried the plan to its completion," said Mr. Couzens, "an investment of several million dollars will be called for. We shall probably have some 20 or 30 of these assembling plants in full operation before very long. Already the property has been purchased for many of them. In Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle the building plans are already out. Real estate transactions have been secretly and privately closed at many points—and are rapidly being closed at others. In some of the cities the investment will reach close to \$500,000. All of this property the Ford Motor Company will own absolutely. The entire proposition will be financed from the company's resources—and not a dollar will be borrowed for the undertaking."

"We have employed a capable supervising architect and, wherever possible, the style of architecture will be to a large degree uniform with that of the Detroit factory—which we deem nearly ideal for the purpose."

It is expected that Ford distributing and assembling plants will soon be built in the following cities: Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Philadelphia, Boston and Denver.

MOTOR-BOAT ITEMS

The sonder boat Auk is now overboard and being rigged.

The launch Friendship is now overboard and in the basin at Lawley's.

C. K. Billing is having his 32-foot one-step hydroplane equipped with a 90-horsepower Sterling.

Harry Converse's steam yacht Parthenia also is receiving a general overhauling previous to the summer's work.

C. F. Adams, 2d's famous sonder boat Harpoon, also is being rigged and is nearly ready to be put into commission.

The auxiliary yawl Siren which has been hauled out at Lawley's all winter has been put in commission and left there this week.

At Lawley & Sons yards at Neponset Mr. Ames' steam yacht Cigarette is now on the railway for a general cleaning and painting before the summer season.

Mortimer Agassiz is having a 111-foot steel schooner yacht built at Lawley's yards, where a 90-foot houseboat is being built also for Mr. Howe. The latter craft will have two 50-horsepower motors installed.

H. D. Harkness is having engines installed in two hydroplanes, one a 40-foot craft which will have a 1000-horsepower plant developed from three Christie engines and is expected to attain a speed well up in the forties, while the other is just half the length of the first, having a 40-horsepower foreign engine. The work is progressing rapidly and it is expected that both soon will be ready for trial.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has chartered the 52-foot waterline auxiliary yawl Vanessa owned by Dr. John C. Phillips of Weymouth, Mass., to John J. Martin of Boston, who will use her on the Boston Yacht Club cruise and for other cruises in eastern waters; the 70-foot motor boat Kasagi, owned by George E. Hills of Boston, to a prominent Boston yachtsman; the 40-foot sloop yacht Hera, owned by Oscar M. Angier of the Boston Yacht Club, to L. W. McCallum of Chicago and W. C. Spaulding of Cleveland for cruising in Maine waters.

PIERCE-ARROWS IN FOUR MODELS FOR COMING YEAR

All Will Be of the Six-Cylinder Type and Will Be Designated by Letters Rather Than Years

Four new models will come from the Pierce-Arrow factory at Buffalo, N. Y. this season. Coincident with this announcement the Pierce-Arrow Company gives out the information that it will no longer designate its cars by year numbers but hereafter letters will be used denoting the series of the various models. With the series letter will be the number showing the horsepower of the car.

The four new cars are known as the 66-A, the 48-B, the 38-C and the 48-D. All of the models will be of the six-cylinder type, the Pierce-Arrow Company having manufactured no four-cylinder cars, if trucks may be excepted, since the spring of 1909. The new models mark the seventh year of the company's manufacture of six-cylinder cars.

Of the two 48-horsepower models the 48-D is the first on which deliveries have been made. These cars began coming from the factory July 1. They are made only with seven-passenger touring bodies but enclosed bodies to fit the chassis will be supplied in time for fall and winter use.

The motors of the four cars are: 66-A, 5x7in.; 48-B and 48-D, 4½x5½in.; 38-C, 4x3½in. All four have a four-speed forward and reverse transmission of the selective type, cone clutch, shaft drive and semi-floating rear axle. Two separate and independent means of ignition, one a Bosch high tension magneto and the other storage battery, are used.

A distinctive feature of the Pierce-Arrow cars is the centralization of control. All levers, pedals, switches, etc., having to do with the control of the car are placed within easy reach of the driver and everything that does not concern the control has been placed where it will not interfere with the driver's movements. The dash is regarded as exceptionally neat.

The equipment of Pierce-Arrow cars has met every public demand and includes a compressed air starting system, electric light generator, cape top, glass front with a rain vision and patent ventilator, Pierce-Arrow demountable rims, electric horn and bulb horn, autometer and clock, gasoline tank gauge, gasoline primer, air power pump, set of tools, shock absorbers, extra tire and rim carriers, trunk rack, foot rest, coat and blanket rack, Yale locks for the hood, dash, cabinets, tool compartments and oil and grease box. The 48-D is equipped with a gas priming starter instead of the compressed air system.

Bodies to suit almost every demand are fitted to the Pierce-Arrow chassis. Those available for the 38-C are: Runabout, four-passenger touring, five-passenger touring, brougham and landaulet. Those for the 66-A and 48-B are runabout, four-passenger touring, five-passenger touring, seven-passenger touring, brougham, landaulet, suburban, landau, vestibule suburban and vestibule landau. The colors that may be used in finishing these cars are optional with the owner. Upholstering is also left to the choice of the owner.

LOSEY IN NEW COMPANY

R. H. Losey, for four years executive head of the Indianapolis branch of the Buick Motor Company, has resigned to accept the position of general sales manager for the new Republic Motor Company of New York. W. C. Durant, founder of the Buick Motor Company, and one of the heaviest stockholders in the General Motors Company, is at the head of the Republic Motor Company, although the concerns are in no way connected. Louis Chevrolet, the former famous race driver, is the head designer for the new company, which will also market the Chevrolet six-cylinder car that has just been completed.

WAGNER VISITS MILWAUKEE

Returning to the East from Tacoma, Wash., early this week, Starter Frederick J. Wagner, made a brief stop at Milwaukee to take up further details of the Vanderbilt cup, grand prize, Pabst trophy and Wisconsin trophy races to be held there Sept. 17-21 next. Wagner declares he never saw a city manifest such enthusiasm around a race meet two months off. The Milwaukee people are not protesting by any means and Manager B. J. Ruddle and his committee are decidedly active, planning the huge grandstand, supervising work on the course, making arrangements to handle the large throng of visitors, etc.

TO FIND WHICH IS MISSING

A cylinder which is missing in engines which have separate exhaust pipes and no compression taps may easily be detected by dropping a little—a drop or two—is enough—water on the exhaust pipes. Needless to say, the water is not converted into steam by the exhaust pipe of the offending cylinder.

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Expect New Records

THE R-C-H MAKES A GREAT TRIP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Goes From Manila to Baguio and Return in Remarkable Time Over Very Hard Roads

That the touring conditions encountered in the Philippines are no bar to the R-C-H was proven by the remarkable trip from Manila to Baguio and return, recently made by E. M. Bachrach, the R-C-H dealer and P. W. Tiran, a newspaper man.

Baguio is the mountain capital of the islands and the run from Manila to the ideal city in the Igorrote country is looked upon as about the severest touring test to which an automobile can be placed.

Although the distance is but 250 miles each way, some of the hardest going that can be asked for must be encountered. Roads are fair for a few miles out of Manila, then comes a succession of mile after mile over more trails and much of the time straight across trackless rice fields. Bridges are few and far between, although the government is rushing the work of replacing Spanish structures that have crumbled.

Many streams therefore have to be crossed. As a matter of precaution, natives are sent across to determine how deep the water is and find a ford if possible. If there is no shallow stretch available, a hastily constructed bamboo raft, held against the swift current by natives, has to be relied upon.

In some places it is a case of drive straight through tropical jungle. As one approaches Baguio the roads get better but the task does not become easier, for at the very finish there is a steady climb of fully 22 miles up the famous Benguet road, built by the American army engineers at an enormous expense. This road is operated on the "block" system, for with its many turns and its great canons on one side or the other at all times, it would be extremely difficult to meet another machine coming from the opposite direction. The road twists and winds through the mountains and in one place 11 distinct stretches can be seen at one time.

On the return trip the party set a new record between Baguio and Manila and came within 11 minutes of creating a new record for the run from Camp One at the foot of the Zig-Zag to Manila, despite the fact that much running was done at night.

Motorists in and around the Philippine capital have a wholesome respect for the car that can make such a trip. Residents of the islands are fondly hoping that before a great while the government will have completed its building operations and constructed a perfect road to Baguio. When that is done the feat will not be thought much of, but at it is at present, the car that accomplishes it gains a great name in Manila and that this is true in the case of the R-C-H is attested by the steady flow of orders that have been received from the Bachrach Garage and Taxicab Company since the completion of the trip.

STEARNS-KNIGHT MAKERS REPORT RECORD DEMANDS

Enthusiastic Convention of Branch Managers and Salesmen Is Held at the Big Factory in Cleveland

At Cleveland last week, at the factory of the E. B. Stearns company, manufacturers of Stearns-Knight cars, was held one of the most enthusiastic conventions of Stearns branch managers, traveling representatives and dealers in the history of the company. Incidentally, the meeting marked the first anniversary of the birth of the Stearns-Knight car, for it was just a year ago that the pioneer Cleveland firm adopted the sleeve valve engine.

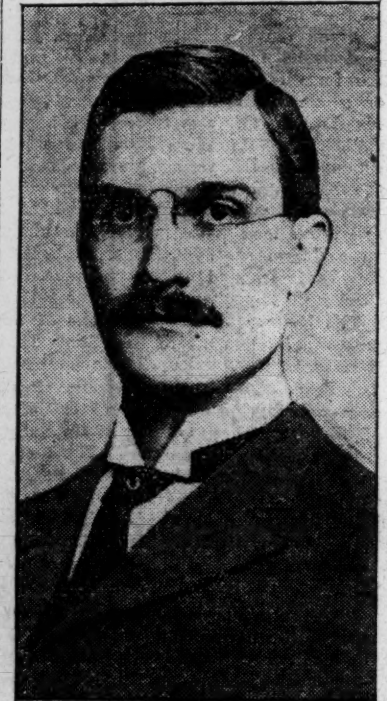
President F. B. Stearns showed by the sales records that the business of the past year was practically double what it was before taking up the sleeve valve motor. Judging by the large orders placed by dealers at the convention the business during the coming season will be far in advance of the year just closed. Stearns distributors from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian line to the Gulf states, were present during the week of the convention. The Pacific coast was strongly represented, while Texas and the other southern states sent more men than ever before.

The new Stearns-Knight models created a great stir. Announcement was made that all models would be finished in nickel-plate and black enamel, thus further strengthening the growing tendency toward this finish among purchasers of high grade cars.

The greatest feature of the convention was the banquet tendered the distributors by President F. B. Stearns at the Cleveland Automobile Country Club. When Mr. Stearns arose to introduce the first speaker of the evening he was given a tremendous ovation.

Before the convention adjourned, orders were placed by the dealers for more cars than ever before in one week in the history of the Stearns Company, despite the fact that the price of the car has been raised, and it appears certain that the unparalleled success of the Stearns-Knight car last season will be more than doubled in the coming 12 months.

Prominent Automobile Man Who Is Taking an Active Part in Industry



J. G. PERRIN
Vice-president Lozier Motor Car Co.

AUTOMOBILE NOW COMMONLY USED ON SHEEP RANCH

A Wool Raiser Who Owns Two Cars Claims They Have Displaced 46 Horses and Saved Much Time

Common belief pictures the shepherd of the great West as a lonely individual, maintaining a solitary existence far from his fellowman, and linked to civilization only by a retentive memory and a semi-annual pack train. This view is now open to revision, according to C. H. Owen, a Lodi, Cal., real estate man, who has just finished a transcontinental trip in his Studebaker E-M-F "30". Mr. Owen says that the shepherd of today scouts about the range in a motor car.

"Away out on the plains of Idaho I saw a peculiar sight," says Mr. Owen. "At first it looked like a prairie schooner mounted on an automobile chassis. As it drew near, I recognized the car as a Studebaker like my own, except for the body which was of the detachable tonneau type. The schooner effect was caused by the load, an immense pile of sample wool that the owner of the car was taking into Laramie."

"I struck up a talk with the man who owned the car and found that the Studebaker was one of a pair in daily use about the ranch. The car I saw was used for hauling of all sorts of supplies to the outlying parts of the ranch and to town. Its longest trip had been to Denver and it brought back a 900-pound gasoline engine on its return."

"The other Studebaker car is of the touring type and is used to whisk shepherds and other help about the ranch."

"The owner of the place told me that these two cars had enabled him to dispense with the services of 46 horses, as well as greatly lengthening the working day of his help who lose but little time in their trips from one part of the farm to another. Though the cars have been in use for a long time they have developed no mechanical trouble and are cared for by herders who have had no prior motoring experience whatever."

AUTOS DISPLACE HORSES AT THE COUNTRY CLUB

Frank Ware, superintendent of the Brookline Country Club, disposed at auction of nine horses, 15 carriages and about 25 sets of harnesses Tuesday, leaving only half a dozen horses and carriages available for the transportation of the club members to and from the street car and steam railroad lines. Monday three automobiles will be put in commission and if the experiment proves to be successful they will be added to.

Superintendent Ware plans to give the scheme, which has been in operation in New York and Canada, a thorough test, but he will retain one or two horses and carriages in the event the motor-propelled vehicles become crippled during the winter.

NO EXPANSION IN INNER TUBES

Although the tire casing may feel warm to the touch in the summer time, the heat does not go through to the tube and there is no expansion of the air inside. One very sure way to know that this is so is to let some air escape through the valve, whereupon it will be found quite cool. Inasmuch as attention to air pressure in inflation is at the base of all tire guarantees, this is a good point for tire users to bear in mind.

TO RESTORE OLD CELLULOID

Celluloid—generally soon becomes scratched with use, and the only hint possible for restoring its surface somewhat is to carefully varnish it, after cleaning, with a thin solution of celluloid in acetone. It is, however, a fairly cheap material, and as a rule it is easier to replace with a new piece.

NEW MARKS LIKELY TO BE SET IN AUTO MEET AT GALVESTON

Fastest Long Distance Stars Now Driving Plan to Participate at Texas Beach—Amateurs Are Buying Cars

ENTHUSIASM HIGH

There seems to be little doubt that new world's straightaway records will be made at the coming Galveston Beach meet, Aug. 8-9-10. Although the sprint records for the mile and two-mile distances now held by Burman probably will not be eclipsed, there are some long-distance marks which surely should fall.

The 200-mile free-for-all, the feature event of the meet, will be run as the grand climax in which \$2500 will be split up in cash prizes. Inasmuch as this one race will draw practically the fastest long-distance stars now racing, world's records seem sure to go. It will be recalled that the late Tobin de Hymel established the world's 200-mile mark on Galveston Beach on Aug. 5, 1910, covering the distance in 38.2m. 22s. This mark was later broken by Louis Diebrow in a specially built racer, which unquestionably was a remarkable little car, at Pablo Beach, Fla., by nearly a half hour. Diebrow himself admits, however, that this mark can be bettered by some of the fast craft now on the speedways.

In the 200-mile free-for-all most contestants will try for intermediate records from 25 miles up. Burman holds the world's 50-mile mark at Pablo, his time being 35m. 53.31s. At Daytona he made the 100-mile world's mark in 1h. 12.45m. Between 100 and 300 miles Diebrow holds all records.

J. J. Korbel of New York, who has been in Galveston for more than a month assisting Capt. J. W. Munn, the promoter of the meet, wires that the enthusiasm in that city is running high and that a number of local men are now endeavoring to buy fast cars with which they hope to defeat some of the northerners at the speedway carnival.

While it is not usually the case for amateur owners to defeat professionals at meets, it must be remembered that at a few races some big surprises have been sprung. Last season Erwin Bergdall became famous in an afternoon by winning the Fairmount park road race. Caleb Bragg achieved fame by defeating no less a star than Barney Oldfield.

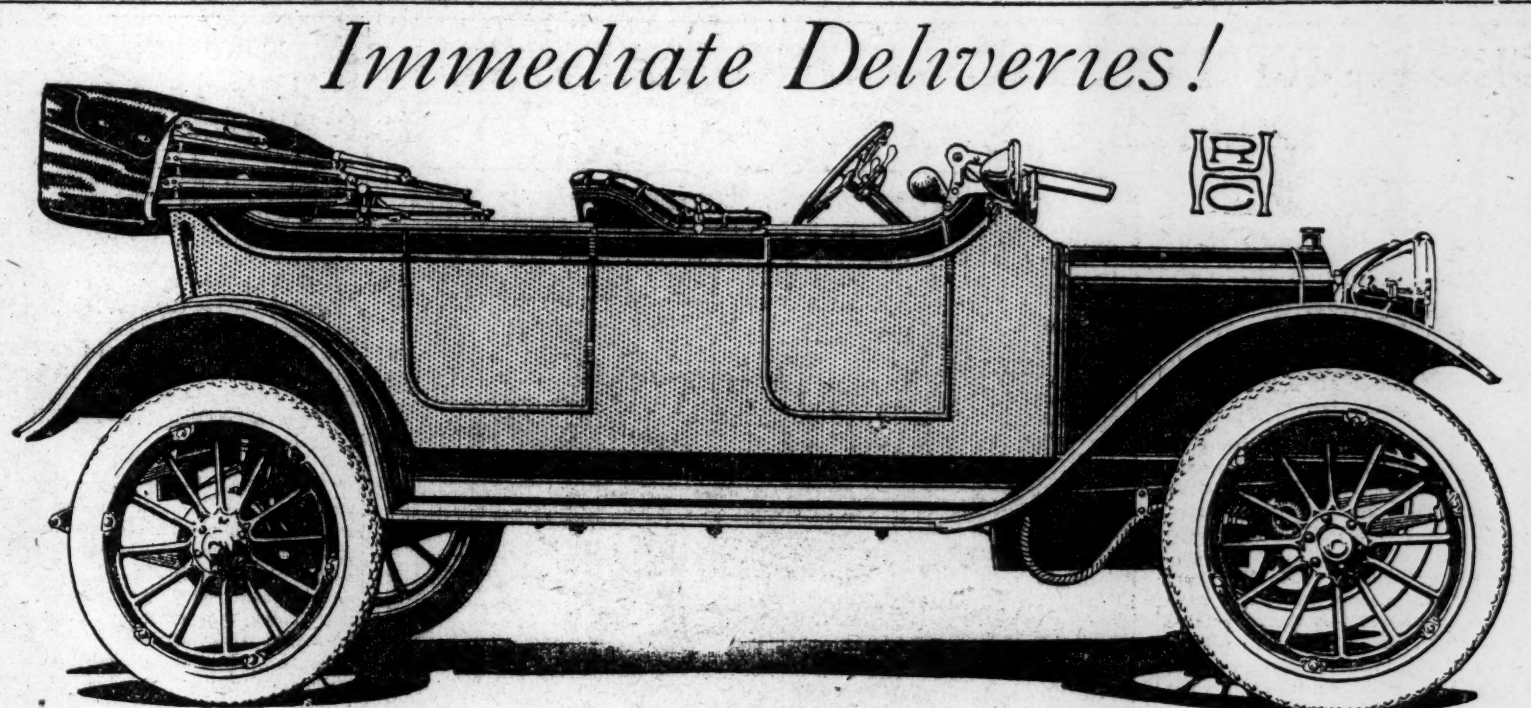
GENERAL MOTORS PROMOTES NASH

C. W. Nash, for the past two years vice-president and general manager of the Buick Motor Company of Flint, has been appointed vice-president of the General Motors Company. The Buick company is one of the subsidiaries of the General Motors Company, and this recognition of Mr. Nash does not mean that he will in any measure relinquish the management of the big plant at Flint, which has been so successfully operated under his administration. He will, as heretofore, concentrate his attention and efforts upon the operation and further expansion of the Buick business, which, under his management, has attained and maintained the very foremost rank in the automobile industry, the past year having been the most successful in the history of the Buick business, the plant having produced and actually sold upwards of 20,000 automobiles, the factory and branch warehouses being completely sold out, so that it is impossible thus early in the season to secure a 1912 Buick model. This is a record unprecedented in Buick history, and the factory is now well along with the 1913 product. As a consequence of this showing, the output in 1913 will very likely be fully 50 per cent greater than any preceding year.

To Mr. Nash belongs the credit for the popularity and success of Buick cars, and it is not unreasonable to expect that through his manufacturing ability extensive enlargements to the present mammoth plant must soon follow. The recognition of Mr. Nash by the General Motors Company in electing him to a vice-presidency, is in line with that company's policy in rewarding merit and ability. In his new capacity Mr. Nash's capabilities, coupled with his excellent judgment, cannot help but be of great benefit to President Neal in carrying forward to a still greater success the policies of this great enterprise.

LITTLE LEAKS NOT IMPORTANT

Many who have cars for the first time and some who are experienced, too, are bothered by little leaks that really are of no moment. One new owner went to an expert when he saw at intervals of various lengths a leakage of water coming from the exhaust pipe. He was told with a smile that when the quantity so passing was not great the matter was of no consequence. Where, however, the reverse is the case it may indicate a cracked cylinder or jacket; but as a rule it is caused by steam in the cylinder generated during the process of combustion, which in passing away along the exhaust pipe becomes condensed.



R-C-H "Twenty-Five" \$900

f. o. b. Detroit

The Car

Wheelbase—110 inches.
Motor—Long stroke, 4 cylinders cast-in block; 34-inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Two-bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valves enclosed. Three-pedal suspension.
Steering—Left Side. Irreversible worm gear, 16-inch steering wheel. Throttle control on steering column.
Control—Center Lever operated through R-plate integral with universal joint housing just below. Hand-lever emergency brake at driver's right. Foot accelerator in connection with hand throttle.
Springs—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on spring seats.
Frame—Pressed steel channel.
Axles—Front, 1-beam, drop-forged; rear, semi-floating type.
Transmission—3 speeds forward and reverse; sliding gear, selective throw.
Construction—Drop forgings wherever practicable; chrome nickel steel used throughout all shafts and gears in the transmission and rear axle; high carbon manganese steel in all parts requiring special stiffness.
Body—Full 2-passenger English type; extra wide seats.

The Equipment

Non-skid tires—32x3 1/2.
12-inch Hall Bullet electric head lights with double parabolic lens.
5-inch Hall Bullet electric side lights with parabolic lens.
100 Ampere Hour Battery.
Remountable rims.
Warner Auto-Meter.
Extra rim and holder.
Jiffy curtains—up or down instantaneously.
Top and Top Chair.
Rear view mirror.
Tool-kit, Jack, Tire Repair Kit, Pump.
Rope Rail.

Demonstration at your Convenience. Call, Write or Telephone
R-C-H CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan
BOSTON BRANCH, 563 BOYLSTON STREET. PHONE 5394 B. B.

C. E. Whitten, Lynn, Mass. Shean Auto Station, Springfield, Mass. Arthur H. Ward, Arlington, Mass. W. H. Carll & Son, Rochester, N. H. Irving & Taylor, Caribou, Me.
E. E. Whipple, Providence, R. I. Central Garage, Quincy, Mass. Central Garage, Athol, Mass. A. Lauson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Fred D. Morse, Portland, Me.
Palace Auto Station, Worcester, Mass. Morton & Edgett, Malden, Mass. Wm. J. Holmes, Brockton, Mass. Rutland Garage Co., Rutland, Vt. S. H. Frost Co., Pittsfield, Ma.
Concord Auto Sales Co., Concord, N. H. A. W. Bixley, Attleboro, Mass. H. E. Shaw, Greenfield, Mass. J. H. Nash, Bangor, Me. T. J. Collins, Northampton, Mass.
Motor Sales & Service Co., Salem, Mass.

NO MORE YEARLY MODELS FOR THE WHITE COMPANY

Plans to Bring Out Improvements as Fast as Perfected, so That Car Will Be Up to Date

The White Company has given up entirely the idea of announcing and bringing out new models at a certain specified time each year. Hereafter the various cars will be known by their model letters, without reference to date, and a model will continue, irrespective of the year, until it is found advisable to change it. At that time the current model designation will be dropped, and a new one used to differentiate between the old and the new cars.

Any change in models that is found advisable will be made as soon as it is apparent that such a change will be a real improvement to the car, instead of waiting and holding all changes until the end of the season, so that the purchaser of a White car will at all times be sure of getting the latest and most highly developed car that the White Company can produce at the time that he makes his purchase.

This policy has been decided upon by the White Company because it seems to be the logical and common sense method. The practise of making changes in a car, oftentimes so unimportant as to be absurd, at a certain time each year, for the mere sake of bringing out something different, places a false depreciation on a car of last year's design, and creates an artificial demand for the so-called new models, which practise does not seem to be in accord with sound business principles.

TO USE ELECTRIC FOR PATHFINDER

The committee in charge of the path-finding for the American Automobile Association National Reliability Tour has awarded the privilege to the Flinders Manufacturing Company of Pontiac, Mich. The method of doing this most important work will be unique, in that a Flinders electric will be utilized. The car will probably start on its trip within a week and special arrangements are being made for recharging the car along the entire route.

The greatest interest will attend the performance of the pathfinder throughout the journey from Detroit to New Orleans, and the company has certainly displayed enterprise in its efforts to secure the privilege. The details of the route will not be known until the return of the pathfinder car, which will be on the road two weeks, and possibly longer. Some of the intermediate portions between the starting and finishing points have not been definitely decided upon, and are now the subject of considerable correspondence and discussion. After all reports have been most thoroughly considered, the tentative route will be adopted throughout.

RAMBLER DEMAND SHOWS INCREASE OF RECORD SIZE

Arrangements Have Been Made to Have Factory Produce Sixty Per Cent More Cars of 1913 Type

Seventy-five salesmen of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, representing every state in the Union, participated last week in the annual convention of the organization at the factory in Kenosha, Wis. The salesmen spent three days at the plant where are made 96 per cent of the parts that go into the cross country car.

While the announcement of the 1913 cross country has not yet been made the most important development of the conference was a statement of the tremendous increase of business during the past year. In the report which dealt with the subject it is shown that the increase in sales of cross country for 1912, as against the model of the same power in 1911, was 128 per cent.

In the number of cars shipped, 1912 showed an increase of 20 per cent over the biggest previous year. In dollars and cents the 1912 increase over that of 1911 was 33 1-3 per cent.

The increase in the number of dealers who represent the Jeffery Company was shown to be over 100 per cent.

The salesmen were told by officers of the company that during the coming year the factory will increase its production 60 per cent. This is made possible by the perfected equipment of the factory which has a floor area of 23 acres, and because of the efficiency of an organization which has representation in every civilized country in the world.

DETROIT HAS BIG AUTOMOBILE SIGN

The army of tourists who annually visit Detroit find an additional feature of interest along the river front this year in what is said to be the largest electric sign in existence and the largest ever erected outside New York. The sign decorates Plant 3 of The Studebaker Corporation's system. This plant is located on the river bank at the corner of Clark and W. Jefferson avenues, and is admirably situated for such a display. "Studebaker Automobiles Studebaker" is the lettering, blazing forth in 340 feet of length and with its capitals 10 feet high. The sign is plainly legible from Canada and along the river for more than a mile and a half, and can be plainly seen from Belle Isle and Ft. Wayne, at opposite extremes of the river. Just 2374 five-watt, 11 1/2 volt Mazda lamps are used for illumination. Light is furnished by a 230-volt current, stepped to 11 1/2 volts through 13 low-voltage, 1000-watt transformers, each of which takes care of three letters of the sign. The sign was built under the direction of E. H. Wilsher, chief electrician of The Studebaker Corporation.

HANDSOME TROPHY FOR FAST MOTOR BOAT MILE

Just how much speed is really possible in the highly developed motorboat of the present day is a ground which nautical students have found fertile for argument. Practically all events at recent regattas have been raced on a course requiring one or more turns, and there are few skippers who have yet succeeded in getting the top speed out of their craft for the whole distance.

Clement Studebaker, Jr., the millionaire vehicle and automobile maker, has been closely interested in the argument and has taken advantage of Detroit's Cadillac regatta, July 23-26, to make an offer which should go far to differentiate between extravagant claim and actual performance.

Mr. Studebaker has given a massive sterling silver trophy to be awarded the motorboat which shall, during the regatta, make the fastest flight over the measured "Studebaker mile" course, on the Detroit river. The event is open to all boats propelled by gasoline engines, and the trials can be made at any time during the three days of the regatta. The fastest of the world's motor boats are entered in the Detroit event. The conditions are ideal for the very best results. When the trials over the "Studebaker mile" conclude, the world will be much wiser in real knowledge of the actual limit speeds possible by motor boats. In the meantime yachtsmen steadily claim that time of close to a minute is going to be made.

Another interesting event of the regatta in Detroit will be the efforts of the picked senior rights of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to establish a new record for the mile in this event. To stimulate competition, J. M. Studebaker, present head of the famous family, has offered a hard-earned trophy.

Although nearly 80, M. Studebaker has never allowed his interest in athletics to lag. In his younger days he was famous for ability in all outdoor sports—a liking now credited with his remarkable strength and activity. He has always been noted for his support of clean sport, prominent among which is his gift to South Bend, Ind., of one of the finest Y. M. C. A. buildings in the country.

ACID IN THE BATTERIES
When it is desired to equalize the electrolyte in the different cells of a storage battery, it should be borne in mind that the acid must be in the cells somewhere, even though the hydrometer reading does not show it, unless some of the liquid has been spilled and the cells filled up with water. As the acid is not in the electrolyte it must be in the plates and this being the case it remains to drive it out of the plates by long, slow overcharging, which will gradually bring up the readings of the cells with water, means nothing, for the water evaporates, leaving the acid behind.

NEEDS REMAGNETIZATION
With a magneto system of ignition gradual lessening of the spark might indicate that the magnets will soon require to be remagnetized. The magnetic field is distorted while the armature is in motion. At the extreme limit or range the spark tends to become weak and the distortion is such as to move the point on which the maximum electrical effect can be obtained in a backward direction; consequently it is quite possible that there is one point at which the one eighth-inch spark can be produced with very slight movement, whereas there is another point further back at which a much stronger spark will be obtained, but only when more rapid rotation is given to the armature.

CUBIC CAPACITY OF ENGINE
If the capacity of the engine expressed in terms of cubic centimeters is desired the formula is as follows: C.C.=D²×S×.7854, that is to say, square the diameter, multiply by the stroke and by .7854. The cylinder dimensions must, of course, be expressed in c. m., for example: 8.5"×8.8×.7854=490 c.c.

Acme Torsion Springs
DON'T JOUNCE—DON'T BOUNCE PUT THESE ON YOUR CAR
Don't be fooled by "shock absorbers." What you want is more spring capacity under proper Automatic Control. Acme Torsion Springs add at least 18 feet to the total leaf spring area, every inch adding greater resiliency automatically controlled. prevent spring crystallization and breakage, minimize tire and engine trouble, and improve the riding qualities of any car at least 15%. They cost less than half the price of shock absorbers, and are worth several times as much. Eliminate Vibration and you Eliminate Trouble. Adaptable to all types of leaf springs. Quickly and easily applied by any one. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have convinced thousands, let us convince you. Write today for information and prices.
ACME TORSION SPRING CO., 21 Cambria Street, Boston

OLD NORTH CHURCH BEING MADE AS WHEN LIGHTS STARTED PAUL REVERE

Services to Be Carried on There When Restoration Work Is Completed—New System for Activities

PLANS AS OUTLINED

FROM Boston harbor the tower of the old North church still stands out from among the tall buildings that surround it, showing that even now it might be used as a signal tower.

Visitors approaching the city from the water immediately demand to have the historic lines of this church pointed out to them, and then they call up pictures of the invading forces on that memorable night in April, 1775, when the lanterns, stealthily hung in the old belfry, flashed their brightness round the world.

Later, wending his way through the narrow, crooked streets, heavy with unpleasant odors and swarming with men and women and children, the air resounding with Yiddish, Russian, Italian and broken English, the stranger comes at last upon the historic church, only to find the structure hung with scaffolding and ropes, while a sand-blasting wagon beats the air with its rumbling machinery and workmen tear down and build up. It is a shock and a disappointment to the one who has traveled many miles to see this church, more noted than any other in America's history; but the present havoc is wrought only that future visitors may find the church building restored to its original appearance, and carrying on some of the work for which the church was once started, but in different form, to meet the changed conditions. Then, its bells will call them to the service on Sunday and they may sit in its large square pews and listen to the sermon as did the colonists nearly two centuries ago, and if they close their eyes they may form pictures of them coming down the aisles or nodding in their pews.

Church to Resume Work

In future the church will be conducted on an entirely different system from that of the last few years. It has been practically a show place and every little ragamuffin on the street was anxious to turn a penny by showing the visitor at which door to knock or calling the sexton so that strangers might get a peep inside. Now it is to resume its functions as a church, to keep watch and ward over the residents from abroad in this one-time aristocratic section of the city and others who care to associate themselves with this old church that kept watch for the colonies 137 years ago.

The church has been placed in the hands of the pewholders with the controlling interest given to the bishop of Massachusetts, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence. Preliminary to the active work of the church, the repairs are being made on the structure. These are under the direction of a committee composed of Bishop Lawrence, Archdeacon Samuel C. Babcock and Charles K. Bolton. The clapboards on the north side of the church have been removed, and the old walls are being sandblasted in order to remove the soiled drab paint and recover the original color of the bricks. They will be waterproofed then by a process that was not known in the early days, and thereby necessitated resort to ugly paint to protect the edifice from the weather. When this work is finished the church will have the appearance of the Old State House, and be a thing of beauty. Inside, the floor has been ripped up and by the beams disclosed it has been ascertained just how the aisles and the square pews were placed. They will be restored to the original plan, replacing the long pews with which the church was modernized some time ago. The gallery is to remain as it was, but the whole is to be painted in colonial white.

Preserving Historic Things

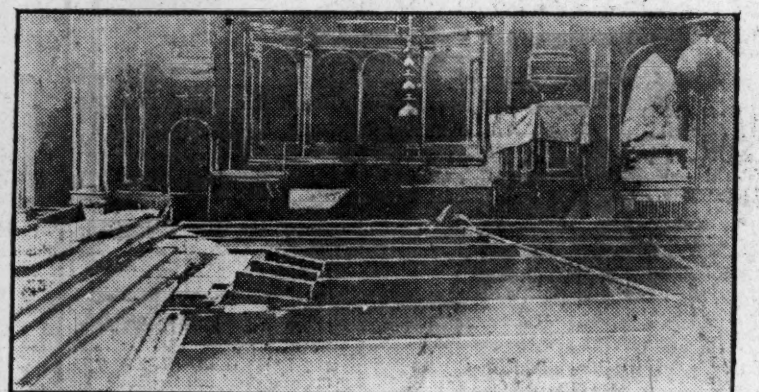
Under the church are vaults that are sacred to the memory of about 1200 early Bostonians and several British soldiers, one supposed to be Major Pitcairn. These will be repaired and restored to those who care to visit it. It is hoped that many tablets will be erected in the church by descendants and relatives of those who formerly worshipped there. The famous church silver given by King George II. of England has been deposited with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts under the agreement that two pieces bearing the royal arms shall be always on exhibition. On special occasions such as Christmas and Easter, it is to be returned to the church for services.

The Sunday school room, which 50 years ago accommodated 200 children, mostly English and American born, was not a part of the original building. It was regarded as a menace to the old church and has been torn down. In its place is to be erected a small vestry of concrete, just large enough to meet the needs. This will be a benefit to the neighborhood, as it will give more light and air space to the tenements in the rear. The old house in the rear of the churchyard has been remodeled and a new sexton made resident there. The old house at the north is to be remodeled for a rectory. Either the new rectory will live there, or a resident worker will be installed. It was desired to get possession of the old Dillaway house at the south of the church and now used as a tenement, but the owners were unwilling to sell.

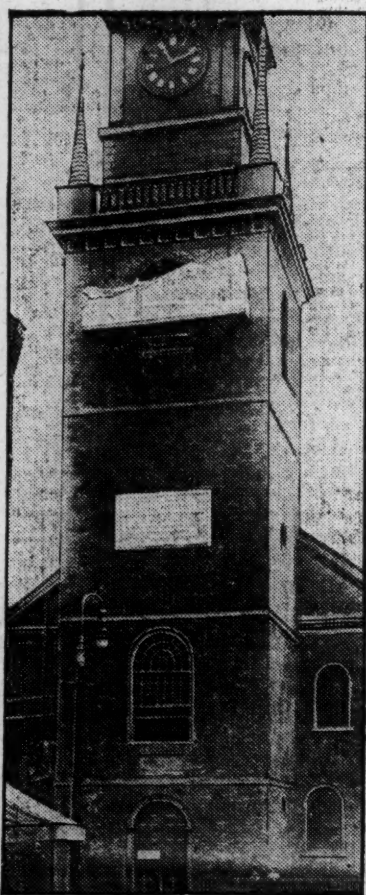
The little plot of ground between the



Tearing down the old vestry of Christ church, looking toward house that is occupied by the caretaker



Interior of Christ church, Boston, looking toward the altar—Workmen tearing up floor to find old beams



Front view of Christ church

house known as the rectory and the sexton's house, and which visitors will remember as beaten to a fine dust and strewn with bits of dirty paper, is to be made to bud and blossom with larkspur and sweet-william, candytuft and mignonette, and other flowers on which eyes might have turned in that vicinity on the memorable summer when the red coats and the blue buff fought for possession of the new land.

Rector to Have Charge

When the restoration is complete a rector is to be placed in charge and regular services will be resumed, but they will not be dogmatic, or particularly denominational. The idea is to afford a church home to that large floating population to be found in the downtown districts of the large city and in the suburbs that have no particular church affiliations and is not attracted by the large up-town organizations but would appreciate a church of its own. It is expected also that quite a number of persons will be drawn by the historic associations of the church and glad to identify themselves with it on that account. Already many applications for pews have been received. The idea is a London one, being in successful operation there. Tucked away among grim office buildings and ware houses of that metropolis, he who prowls about in the older sections of the city is often surprised to find an ancient

NANCE O'NEIL'S MAGDA NEXT WEEK AT THE MAJESTIC

Miss Nance O'Neil will appear in Sudermann's "Magda" next week at the Majestic theater as the second selection from her repertoire for her special engagement with the Lindsay Morison stock company. This drama, called "Heimath" in the German, has long been popular with emotional actresses of note. The last performance given here was by Bernhardt five years ago. Duse, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss O'Neil herself all have acted the "individualistic" heroine in Boston.

"The Meistersingers" begin their final week at B. F. Keith's theater Monday with a fresh program of new and old solos and choruses. Donald Meek, the clever light comedian of the Castle Square stock company, will appear in a new sketch, supported by Florence Shirley, Anna Cleveland and John Meehan. Others are Alfredo, violinist; Roode, wire walker; Cycling Brunettes; Williams and Segal, dancers; Armstrong and Forde; Wilson and Pearson.

The Coburn players give their annual performances under auspices of the Harvard summer school as follows: Aug. 5, evening, "Merchant of Venice"; Aug. 6, evening, "Macbeth"; Aug. 7, matinee, "As You Like It," evening, "Twelfth Night."

NORUMBEGA—MUSICAL COMEDY

A new musical play, "The Merry Chaperon," will be seen the coming week in the open air theater at Norumbega park. Bob Ott will be seen as comedian. Matthew Ott has written a number of complicated situations that bring laugh upon laugh, it is said. A singing and dancing chorus will have lively musical numbers that are promised to please.

Norumbega park itself is at its prettiest now, as the shrubbery and floral effects have been cared for by a large corps of gardeners. Canoeing and boating on the Charles is more popular than ever.

VARIED TROLLEY OUTING

The special trolley car which leaves Postoffice square every afternoon at 2:45, including Sundays, runs direct through to Providence without change. It arrives in Providence each evening in plenty of time to connect with the night boats for New York, leaving the passenger right at the docks. This makes an especially agreeable way of going to New York during the summer. The trolley trip is attractive and comfortable, while during the sail on the sound the nights are always cool.

GLOUCESTER EXCURSION

One of the pleasantest sea trips which one may compass in a single day from Boston is taken by the well-equipped steel steamers of the Gloucester line, starting week days from the north side of Central wharf at 10 a. m. sharp, and returning in time to take evening trains and trolleys for the suburbs. The tourist has every possible comfort and convenience at his command and may have a sufficient time in Gloucester to see charms of that city and its environs.

SAIL ON THE ATLANTIC

Business and professional men find an ideal day's outing away from the rush of the city, breathing the ozone of the salt sea on an all day sail to Cape Cod and back. They board the steamship Dorothy Bradford, Bay line wharf, 400 Atlantic avenue, at 9 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 9:30 a. m.) and sail to Provincetown and return, 100 miles. The steamer has every equipment for comfort.

SHAKESPEARE AT ANNISQUAM

On Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, July 25 and 26, the Annisquam Dramatic Club will repeat its winter performance of "As You Like It." The club studied and rehearsed the play under the direction of Miss Virginia Tanner of Boston, and has already played twice to audiences from all over the cape. These performances are for the summer people, the proceeds being designed for the Village Hall Association.

HYDE PARK CASE IS DISMISSED

Judge Pierce of the superior court on Friday dismissed the petition of George W. Pfeiffer and other property owners in Hyde Park for an investigation by the court of the sale of the property of the Hyde Park Water Company to the town. It was claimed the sale involved an unlawful and corrupt expenditure of money. The town issued bonds for \$408,000 for the plant.

Judge Pierce in his finding says: "I conclude that Messrs. Cotter and Jenney, in their conduct of the case for the town, were zealously active in its interests, and in no manner whatsoever knowingly served the interests of the water company. I find no reliable testimony which leads to the conclusion that any person or persons acted corruptly or that the acts done in acquiring the water plant were illegal."

SOUTHERN COTTON MEN ORGANIZE

MERIDIAN, Miss.—There was effected in Meridian recently an organization composed of practically all the cotton buyers in the state of Mississippi and many of the handlers. There were 75 representatives from as many different places.

The organization is the outgrowth of a meeting of cotton men of the south held in New Orleans in April and is to look after the handling and transportation of cotton, both in this country and for shipment abroad.

MELODRAMA GIVING WAY TO FARCE

American People Calling for Comedy Based on Novel Idea Rather Than on Old-Time Formula

FARCE just now appears to be in popular favor after years in which melodrama enjoyed a vogue, first under the guise of a "romantic" revival beginning when James K. Hackett dusted off "Don Caesar de Bazan" and ending with the frank bathos of "Madam X."

Of course there have always been farces of one sort or another, but until recent years it was seldom that entertainments of this class were built on any but mechanical principles. Mistaken identity was the fruitful formula for many famous farces, from Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" to Broadhurst's "What Happened to Jones." All the fun of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" relies on the mistake by young Marlowe of a private house for an inn.

Goldsmith's mechanism was an advance on Shakespeare's arbitrary resemblance of two sets of twins in that Marlowe was misdirected by mischievous Tony Lumpkin. Broadhurst's drummer pretends to be a bishop in order to escape the attentions of the police.

A different and a finer form is the modern farce of ideas. In a way this type of farce is the comic complement of serious drama. A noted early farce of this type was "Le Voyage de M. Perichon," by Labiche. Labiche is said to have finished the play along conventional lines when he was struck by the novelty of one of the situations wherein a tradesman is greatly provoked because he owes his rescue during a mountain climbing outing to a youth he does not like.

Labiche then recast his material and developed a new play about the effort of his tradesman to cancel his indebtedness. The farce was a great success and is still in the repertoire of the Theater Francaise. It has been played in every occidental country many times. Clyde

Fitch's "Cousin Billy," played by Francis Wilson, was the most recent adaptation of this piece.

A plot that combines mechanism with idea is common. This usually takes the form of a wisher getting his wish or a boaster compelled to make good his boast. Of the former type was "When Knights Were Bold," in which an aristocratic young woman wishes she had lived in more chivalrous days than these when sword rang on helmet and brave men "rode far for fair lady." In a dream she is transported back a few centuries and quickly becomes disconcerted by the rudeness of the period.

The boaster theme forms one of the most comic elements of Sheridan's "The Rivals" in the scenes wherein cowardly Bob Acres becomes a great dueler in his own imagination because of the effect on his vanity of the blarney of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Then there was "The Mountaineer," in which a timorous gentleman is forced by an admiring relative to exhibit his boasted prowess at scaling Mont Blanc. "The Aviator" by James Montgomery is a recent example of this type.

Mr. Montgomery's latest play, "Ready Money" is an excellent example of the newer force of idea. The basic theme may be summed up in the laconic colloquial phrase, "Them as has, gets."

An impoverished youth is given a huge package of counterfeit money with instructions not to spend any of it. "There'll be no need to," his instructor declares. Sure enough; no sooner do people see that bank roll than they immediately acquire confidence in the youth. They want him to handle their finances. Taking no refusal, they force their money on him. Soon he is in command of thousands of dollars. The youth is honest, and in the end comes out happy and modestly prosperous.

Here it will be seen that an idea fresh to the stage has been used to animate the whole play. The result is a farce filled with novel entertainment, and peppered with surprises, for the author is using an idea instead of a formula to build his play on. The most experienced playwrights find it unbacked.

This is the type of farce that is bound to be most popular in the future, for the trend of the times is evidently toward freshness of idea in plays. We are becoming more and more introspective, perhaps, for more and more we expect an idea, based on human character, to animate even our farces. Where 30 years ago we laughed at the impecunious promoter, Mulberry Sellers, with his "There's millions in it!" we now laugh at ourselves, as represented by the "boobs" in "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." Who can lay his hand on his heart and honestly say he has never felt within him the itch of the get-rich-quick impulse? So it is ourselves we laugh at by proxy when those investors in covered carpet tacks expect to double their money in three months.

Still another type should be mentioned here, the "chase" farce. Somebody mislays a bit of paper or a letter in which the whole cast is for a variety of reasons, interested. A clue develops, and at once they're off in full pursuit. The French are fond of this formula. Sardou used it in "A Scrap of Paper" and in other plays.

The latest farce of this type is "The Million," which shows the ludicrous adventures of a group of artists in pursuit of a wayfarer who had been carelessly given a coat with a winning lottery ticket in one of the pockets. This farce ran long in New York last year, and comes to open the Shubert theater, Boston, for the new season, beginning Aug. 10.

LAKE TAHOE SHORE TO BE MADE INTO GREAT PLAYGROUND

SAN FRANCISCO—Purchase of 44,000 acres surrounding Lake Tahoe by two leading real estate firms of San Francisco is a plan of far-reaching significance to northern California, says the Examiner.

Edwards, Brewster & Clover and the C. M. Wooster Company, who have acquired this property from the Bites and D. O. Mills estates and from the Yerringtons of Nevada, are preparing to put it on the market in a way that will attract people of means from all parts of the United States to this scenic resort, just as people have been drawn to Pasadena in southern California in the winter and to the famous Colorado resorts in the summer.

Surveys are being made which will divide the land around the lake into building sites of from 500 to 8000 acres each. Most of these tracts will have a lake frontage and will extend high up above the surrounding mountains.

Each of these tracts will be capable of development into private parks. Hitherto it has not been possible for any one to acquire this land in small tracts.

The promoters of this enterprise believe that it will have the effect of drawing to San Francisco and all of northern California people who will invest millions in industrial development.

Not only will the acquirers of the Lake Tahoe tract seek to get people to build summer villas around its shores, but town sites will be laid out and opportunities given for people of moderate means to have vacation homes there. In this way it is planned to make the whole Lake Tahoe region a great playground.

The tract of land secured by San Francisco realty dealers carries 16 miles of lake frontage as well as great forests of pine timber.

NEW BUSINESS PAPER TO START

Plans for the issue of a new publication to be known as the Nation's Business were drawn up Friday at a conference in this city between Frederick Bode of Chicago and John H. Fahey, former publisher of the Boston Traveler, directors of the National Chamber of Commerce, and G. Grosvenor Dawe, chief of the editorial division of the National Commercial Association.

The new publication will contain news devoted to business and business organizations, statistical surveys of developments throughout the country, and news concerning the government departments related to business activities.

The permanent headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America will be opened in the Riggs building, Washington, July 22. The general secretary of the national organization, Elliott H. Goodwin, a native of Cambridge, will assume his duties on Aug. 1.

GOV. WILSON ENTERTAINS

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Among Governor Wilson's visitors on Friday were Mayor Preston of Baltimore, Representatives W. A. Jones of Virginia and Slayden of Texas, Harry St. George Tucker and Richard Evelyn Bird of Virginia, the latter speaker of the House of Delegates, and Augustus Thomas, the playwright. Mr. Thomas was the Governor's guest at luncheon.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Boys look so well in wash suits and the suits are found so satisfactory in every way they have attained a vogue that is unprecedented. The small boy is noted for getting his clothes soiled, but with the wash suit, no matter what gets on it, it will come out of a sudsing and a pressing in pristine freshness and crispness. The suits are clean and sanitary and mothers are wishing they could keep their sons in them all the year round the way they do their little daughters in frocks that can go into the tub.

The Macular Parker Company has marked down all its Russian blouses and sailor suits, some one half and some one third. They were made especially for the company of gingham, chambray, galatese, linen, duck and rep. All are in fast colors, and are recommended for style and serviceability. The store is at 400 Washington street.

It is asserted of Quimby's candy shop at 81 Portland street that it is the coolest store in Boston. It has a large soda fountain that is kept busy on cool days as well as hot ones by reason of the excellence of its products. Something new offered at the candy counter is "Sunday candies." These are sold in pound boxes. The regular Saturday specials are a feature of the shop every Saturday. Manufacturer's seconds, that is, candies that have been slightly scratched, so that they do not appear well enough to be sold at the regular prices are offered at half the usual cost.

The Powell School of Advertising at 235 Fifth avenue, New York, was opened in 1901, and is now thoroughly established and successful. Its books show the names of students residing not only in all parts of this country but in South Africa, Mexico and New Zealand. By means of its system of teaching advertising by correspondence, distance is rendered of no consequence.

Any one with a common school education can learn to write advertising, and those who are studying it are preparing to enter a field where excellent salaries are paid to the capable—whether men or women.

The Powell course may be taken to advantage by the use of one's ordinary spare time, without interfering with existing employment or income.

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To pause in the midst of a busy day just long enough to read a brief quotation that has been selected by some one as offering a helpful thought has served to brighten or sweeten many a home and give courage to many a heart. It is because of this that quotation calendars are so sought, but alas, it too often happens that the selections are not of a nature that gives the "crumb" at the moment of need. A calendar that has been arranged for the express purpose of providing something practically helpful for every day is just from the press of Green & Co., publishers, of New York city. It is called "The Calendar of Good Thought" and is arranged and now ready for 1913. The compilation is by Maude P. Seyfert. It is of book size and is to hang on the wall. Each page contains quotations for a week. Each week begins with a Scripture quotation. The others are taken from all sources.

BIG CONTRACT LET BY NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SAN FRANCISCO—The Northwestern Pacific railroad has let the contract for the construction of the last 43 miles of its line from San Francisco to Eureka, says the Examiner. The Utah Construction Company of this city will do the work.

The contract calls for the expenditure of \$2,000,000 by the railroad, the part of the road to be completed extending from Fort Seward to the Covelo bridge, near Laytonville.

The Northern Pacific is owned jointly by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads. The contract calls for the close of the final gap in the road by 1913, and construction crews will begin work at once.

Work of laying out and grading the roadbed along the surveyor's lines has already begun. The financial arrangements were made at a conference a few months ago at the home of President Ripley of the Santa Fe in Santa Barbara. Robert S. Lovett, head of the executive committee of the Harriman lines and William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific, were present at the conference with Ripley.

Over 155 miles of rails have been laid so far on the Northwestern Pacific's San Francisco-Eureka line. The construction work has been difficult owing to the mountainous route traversed by the line. One of the bores, the Island Mountain tunnel, will be 4200 feet in length when completed.

The Northwestern Pacific is anxious to

MISSION CAUSE CONFERENCE IS WELL ATTENDED

SILVER, BAY, N. Y.—About 600 delegates are attending the tenth anniversary conference of the Missionary Education Movement, now in session here. This attendance is with one exception the largest in the movement's history. The conference lasts 10 days and each afternoon is given to recreation.

There is a notable devotion of the delegates to the courses of mission study and the various meetings.

Harry Wade Hicks, general secretary of the Missionary Education Movement, is the presiding officer. Among the speakers at the meetings have been Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions; Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; the Rev. J. H. Mellish, rector of Trinity church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; the Rev. L. C. Barnes of New York, secretary American Baptist Home Mission Society; George Sherwood Eddy, formerly of India.

Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd of the Episcopal church, preached the sermon last Sunday morning and the Rev. Lynn H. Hough of Baltimore will preach next Sunday. At the anniversary celebration Thursday evening, the principal address was delivered by Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore.

have the line completed within the next year. Passenger traffic on its suburban lines reaching out to Sausalito has been heavy this year. To accommodate Sunday traffic a special ferryboat service between San Francisco and Sausalito has been established.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

IT SEEMS to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around.

Not really stillness, but just the trees
Low whisperings, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'twere't for sight and sound and smell,
I'd like a city pretty well,
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue,
And say, now, how does it seem to you?

—Eugene Field.

ELMWOOD-BY-THE-MERRIMAC

G. A. & L. M. Raymond, proprietors of the Elmwood-by-the-Merrimac at Roscawen, N. H., have used the quotation from Eugene Field, at the head of this department, to describe what they offer to the vacationist, added to which a big old-fashioned house, renovated and with modern improvements such as electric lights, baths, lawns, shady walks and an abundance of fresh products of field and farm make a most attractive invitation.

NEW YORK AS A SUMMER RESORT

Each season people from the West and South are realizing that New York city's hotels offer every comfort and convenience at graduation of prices to suit all visitors. Its shops are always alluring, its wonderful public library is worth a long trip to visit, its museums and art galleries, parks and, best of all, its near-by water trips, give the summer visitor plenty of occupation. Women traveling alone find the Hotel Marlborough Washington on East Twenty-ninth street especially attractive as being a woman's hotel exclusively. It offers one privacy like that at home. This year it is unusually attractive, having been done over and redecorated. The dining-room and corridor are especially pretty in colonial yellow and cream white. The tent colony on the roof is unique, and has made a great hit with out-of-town patrons, who enjoy the novelty of sleeping under the stars 12 stories above the noise of the city.

HOTEL MEN GOING TO EUROPE

Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset, was elected auxiliary director for the New England states at the annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association held in the Grand Canyon hotel, Yellowstone park, last Monday. Mr. Hall is an active member of the association and qualified by experience to fill his important office with credit to himself and to New England. Another important decision at the annual meeting was on the question of the advisability of the association going to Europe next year. The report of E. M. Tierney of New York, chairman of the committee on European trips, was read, and the indorsement was so emphatic as to leave no one in doubt concerning the sentiment of the convention.

HOTEL AND THE TOWN

The effort of Herbert B. Locke, manager of Harbor View, at Edgartown, Mass., one of the leading hotels on the island of Martha's Vineyard, to induce the citizens to cooperate in exploiting this delightful summer resort seems commendable, and, if the townspeople will meet him half way, is likely to result in much being done to attract people who hitherto have known little of this beautiful spot. Recently Mr. Locke gave a dinner to a number of leading citizens and civic officials, at which the plans for a bigger and better town were discussed freely. The banquet room of the hotel was decorated tastefully in green laurel and wild roses; the menu was all that could be desired, and the entire affair promises improved conditions and greater publicity for Edgartown and all concerned.

PLEASANT AUTOMOBILE TOURS

One of the most delightful methods by which Bostonians may entertain their visiting friends is to take one or more of the tours covered by the automobiles of the Royal Blue line. This company operates 11 passenger touring cars on the basis of \$2.50 for half-day tours and \$5 for all-day tours, including dinner. The tours are to Plymouth via Darnwood, North Shore and Gloucester, Nahant and Metropolitan park system, historic Concord and Lexington. Cars leave Hotel Brunswick daily and Sunday at 9.30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

GLOUCESTER SEA TRIP

There are few sea trips that one may take in a single day from Boston comparable to that taken by the steel steamers of the Gloucester line, starting weekdays from the north side of Central wharf at 10 a. m., and returning in time to take evening trains and trolleys for the suburbs. The fare is 50 cents each way, and affords a great variety of sea-going experience. The tourist has comfort and convenience at his command and may have a sufficient time in Gloucester to see the many charms of that delightfully old-fashioned place.

NEW PRESIDENT OF HOTEL MEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION



(Foot Studio, Chicago)
CHARLES C. HORTON
President of Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

Charles C. Horton, the new president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, has been in the hotel business almost from boyhood, having served as clerk when a very young man in the office of the Grand Union hotel, Forty-second street and Park avenue, New York city. His first venture as proprietor of a hotel was at the Dudley house at Salamanca, N. Y., where he met with success. He was proprietor for a number of years of the Clarendon hotel at Zanesville, O., and senior proprietor for several years of the Beckel hotel at Dayton, O. At present Mr. Horton, in copartnership or association with F. G. Warden, is interested in the following hotels:

Metropole, Chicago, Ill.
Arcade, Springfield, Ohio.
Lima house, Lima, Ohio.
The Warden, Newark, Ohio.
The Ellis, Waterloo, Iowa.
Bowles, Bloomington, Ind.
Westcott, Richmond, Ind.
Lafayette, Clinton, Iowa.
The Alabama, Annapolis, Ala.

President Horton has long been a member of the board of directors of the benefit association. He is also one of the officers of the American Hotel Protective Association and a former president of the Chicago Hotel Keepers' Association.

THE ALBANY, DENVER

A reader of the Monitor, writing from The Albany, Denver, Colo., says: "The new annex opened today, 120 rooms, each one with bath. Some of the sample rooms are fine, with from 50 to 100 feet of display space. The ground floor opened to capacity business. This floor is really beautiful, all finished in Caen stone, Roman style. So is the long promenade with its new dining rooms leading from it. The names of these rooms are the 'Completion Garden,' the 'Magnolia Terrace' and at the end the 'Cathedral Ball Room,' seating from 800 to 900 people in conventions, or 600 at a banquet, and then the five small private dining rooms and committee rooms, the rugs, the appropriate furniture, the soft lights, the palms, and the music go to make a tout ensemble the like of which is not to be found in this good western country, and the Denver people are showing their admiration and appreciation by flocking to the different rooms. This week The Albany has one big convention and one tourist party; next week, two conventions, two tourist parties, and a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce to 300 members. The Albany is meeting the expectations of its friends, the public."

GETS NEW MEMBERS AND WATCH

Edgar S. De Wolfe, now of the Albany, at Denver, sent in nine applications for membership to the Hotel Men's Benefit Association and at the convention of that body this week at Yellowstone park he was awarded a beautiful gold watch offered by J. Linfield Damon of Hotel Thorndike, Boston, to the member sending in the largest number of new members during his year of office. J. F. Letton of the Galvez, Galveston, contributed five names, and Harry Parkhurst of the Henry Matteson hotel, Louisville, Ky., sent in eight.

RULE PREVENTS TIPPING

The Madison Square apartment hotel at 37 Madison avenue, New York, is said to be the only hotel in New York where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced. As a matter of fact it is enforced at this hotel and the result is much favorable comment. The Madison Square is quiet to an exceptional degree; it is catered to an exceptionally good table, and strongly appeals to people of discriminating taste.

EXTEND STEAMSHIP SERVICE

The Eastern Steamship Corporation announces that commencing tomorrow and continuing until Sept. 8, inclusive, the steamships of the Kennebec line and the Bangor line will run daily, including Sundays.

CALLED TO CORONADO BEACH

John J. Hernan, who recently resigned the position of assistant manager at the Brown Palace in Denver, to become manager of the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, has tendered his resignation to Frank J. Dean, president of the Dean Hotel Company, proprietors of the Baltimore, and will on Aug. 10 become the manager of the Hotel del Coronado at Coronado Beach, California, succeeding H. W. Wills, resigned, says the National Hotel Reporter.

The offer of the latter position came to Mr. Hernan unsolicited and is regarded as a great compliment to him. For several years he held the position of assistant manager under Morgan Ross at the Hotel del Coronado.

John Hernan was born in Maine and began his hotel career at the old Fal-mouth hotel in Portland, of which later he was steward for several years. Mr. Hernan went West and after an unsuccessful effort in mining returned to the hotel business and was connected with Denver hotels for several years, going thence to the Pacific coast.

NORTHERN PACIFIC APPOINTMENTS

C. A. Matthews has been appointed assistant general passenger agent and E. E. Nelson assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at St. Paul, and A. C. Odenbaugh as general agent of the passenger department at Chicago, to succeed Mr. Matthews.

AUTOMOBILIST'S LONG TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. C. Jaby Martin and A. Jay Sheldon of Miami, Fla., arrived at the Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y., recently having won the distinction of being the first party to make the continuous trip by automobile over the entire route of the proposed Miami-Quebec international highway.

HIGH PRICES HERE AND THERE

A contributor to the Western Hotel Reporter says: "When I think of some of the exorbitant prices of cafes, it reminds me of the American who was dining at one of the expensive hotels in Paris when it first opened. His French was very bad. He called a waiter after looking over the menu and said in English: 'Goodness, sakes, haven't you folks any conscience here?' After vainly trying to understand the guest, the waiter called the captain, who knew a little English. After repeating the question to the captain, the latter replied: 'Eef et is not on menu, you must pay extra for him.'"

FIGURES FROM THE BLACKSTONE

In reference to the annual meeting of the Drake Hotel Company, owners and operators of the Blackstone hotel, Chicago, the Tribune of that city says, the report of the year's business ending July 1 is a flattering one, showing earnings of \$125,000 on a capital stock of \$1,500,000. This means 12 per cent on common stock. The preceding year the business "broke even." The gross business of the last 12 months was something over \$1,500,000.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

The Payson house baseball team has begun its series of summer games and plays on its home grounds today with Bretton Woods. Games with Barre, Vt., and North Conway teams also have been arranged. Dr. C. Irving Fisher of New York, who is passing the summer at the Twin Mountain house, gave an illustrated lecture on the Panama canal recently.

PRESIDENT DIAZ MAY ASK U. S. TO FORCE MENA OUT

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—Reports are current here that President Adolfo Diaz intends to board an American warship at Corinto and from it request the Nicaraguan war minister, Gen. Luis Mena, to resign and deliver the arms in his possession to the Nicaraguan government. Also, that if General Mena refuses to comply, President Diaz will request the American authorities to compel him to do so.

When Gen. Juan J. Estrada resigned the presidency of Nicaragua in May, 1911, as a result of strong influences brought to bear against him by War Minister Mena and a group of militarists, Adolfo Diaz, Vice-President, assumed the office of chief executive. The militarists were ever active against Senator Diaz, and in October, 1911, Congress deposed Senator Mena to be President for the constitutional term from January, 1913, to December, 1917.

On protest of Franklin M. Gunthier, the American charge d'affaires, that in accordance with the convention entered into between Thomas C. Dawson, representing the United States, and the Nicaraguan government, Nicaragua was pledged to a program calling for free elections and the maintenance of peace, Senator Mena resigned and Senator Diaz since has continued as President.

STATE TAX RATE IS SET AT \$1.39

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The state and county tax rate for the year was set at \$1.39 by the county court recently. This is a reduction from the rate of 1911, and together with the city tax rate goes to make up the lowest combined state, county and city rate in many years, and one of the lowest in the history of Shelby county.

The rate was recommended by a committee of the court consisting of Justices F. M. Guthrie, W. G. Allen and W. T. Bond, and was passed by the court without a dissenting voice.

PACIFIC COAST
Via the Rockies and Selkirk
Lake Louise, in the heart of the Rockies—From Photo.

Round Trip Special Excursion Fares
June to October
\$97.25 to \$112.25
FROM BOSTON

A great variety of rates with liberal stop-over privileges. Write me, giving date you would like to leave and outline of tour, and full details will be furnished.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 282 Washington Street, Boston.
Ask for "Pacific Coast Tours."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. O. G. Collins, C. A. G., transferred from one hundred and sixty-fifth to one hundred and thirty-fifth company.

Maj. C. C. Williams, ordnance department, to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to manufacture of ordnance material.

Orders May 27 relating to First Lieut. W. T. Patterson, eighteenth infantry, revoked.

Capt. W. P. Kitts, eleventh infantry, will proceed to San Antonio and report by letter to commanding general, central division, for duty.

Navy Orders

Capt. J. H. Oliver, detached command the New Hampshire to command the Alabama.

Commander C. F. Preston, detached command the Alabama to command the New Hampshire.

Commander L. H. Chandler, detached command the Salem to command the Illinois.

Lieut. Commander Farmer Morrison, detached the New Hampshire to the Alabama as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Commander F. L. Chadwick, detached the New Hampshire to the Alabama as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Horne, detached the New Hampshire to the Alabama as navigator.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. C. Logan, Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Campbell and Lieut. (junior grade) G. H. Bowdley, detached the New Hampshire to the Alabama.

Ensign J. M. B. Smith, detached Virginia to the Illinois.

Ensign R. M. Doyle, Jr., Ensign L. A. Davidson, Ensign E. M. Williams, Ensign T. L. McCauley, Ensign W. D. Brereton, Jr., Ensign C. C. Krakow, Ensign M. M. Fenner, Ensign W. C. Barnes and Ensign G. F. Parrott, Jr., detached New Hampshire to the Alabama.

Ensign E. C. Lange, to Asiatic station. Midshipman Hans Ertz, Midshipman J. A. Saunders, Midshipman O. W. Bagby, Midshipman C. H. Wright, Surgeon R. T. Orvis and Gunner R. S. Bulger, detached New Hampshire to the Alabama.

Chief Machinist K. D. Grant, detached the Birmingham to the Alabama.

Machinist R. K. Sanford, Jr., and Machinist W. H. Muehlhaue, detached the New Hampshire to the Alabama.

Chief Engineer R. H. Preble, detached works Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, to the Alabama.

Movement of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Nashville at Santo Domingo City, Eagle at Portsmouth, N. H., Caesar at Newport, Iowa at Annapolis, Denver at San Francisco.

Sailed—Fanning, from Norfolk for trial run.

Navy Notes
The Alabama and the New Hampshire have been ordered placed in full commission and in first reserve, respectively, on July 25, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the navy yard, New York, N. Y.

VAIL BOOKS TO MAKE TECH'S LIBRARY GREAT

Books given by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, have arrived on the Cymric for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They have not been catalogued, but a rough estimate places the number at about 9000 volumes already bound; 10,000 sewed books, after the custom on the continent of leaving the purchaser to bind his own as he may choose; 7000 pamphlets and 40 cases of periodicals.

This makes the library of the institute one of the richest and largest in the country in books treating on electrical subjects.

In its several libraries the institute now has about 100,000 books.

Next Sailing

S. S. CLEVELAND
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
July 25, 9 A. M.

HAMBURG
Largest S. S. Co. OVER 400 SHIPS

AMERICAN
In the World 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Cleveland July 25, 9 A. M.
Hamburg July 31, 10 A. M.
Paris Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Pres. Grant Aug. 8, 12 noon
*To Hamburg via Boulogne (2d and 3d class).

TWO IDEAL CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

13 DAYS IN JAPAN
18 DAYS IN INDIA

From New York, San Francisco, Oct. 19, 1912
Feb. 6, 1913
By the **S. S. CLEVELAND**

(17,000 Tons)
Duration of Each Cruise 110 Days

\$650 AND UP
Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

Write for booklet of any cruise.
Hamburg - American

507 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

STATEROOMS and TICKETS
Metropolitan Line to New York, Eastern Steamship Company, Maine and the Province, Plant Line Halifax and P. & N. Dominion Atlantic Line, Merchants Line, Merchants Line, and Coastwise Lines. Telephone 248 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

White Mountains
St. Days Trip, Including Automobile, Leaving every day \$37.50
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
305 Washington Street, Boston

To New York \$2.85
Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.
305 Wash. St. Phone F. H. 2738

LONGSHORE STRIKE OVER
NEW YORK—Longshoremen and members of the National Transport Workers Association, who have been on strike here for several weeks, have applied for reinstatement in large numbers, indicating that the strike is virtually ended.

NOTE SYSTEM URGED
WASHINGTON—Representative Levy of New York has introduced a bill which would establish an international note system in the United States. His idea is to expedite international business and give additional convenience to travelers.

New York
Via
Long Island Sound
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Express Train for Fall River Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 18, N. R., Foot of Warren St., 5:30 P. M. Daily.

Providence Line
Steamers PURITAN and PLYMOUTH
Express Train for Fox Point Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:40 P. M. Daily, Except Saturday. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 18, N. R., Foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Daily, Except Sundays.

Inside Staterooms and a Number of Outside Staterooms \$1.00. Inside Rooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable. Parlor Cars Attached to Steamboat Express Trains. Orchestra on Each Steamer.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and Court Sts., Boston.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

9.00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. GOV. DINGLEY, MONDAY, COBBE, for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

10.00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. CALVIN AUSTIN and GOVERNOR COBB, DAILY, for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John. COMPLETE WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

5.00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BELFARY and CAMDEN for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Bangor, War Harbor and Blue Hill.

6.00 P. M. From FOSTER'S WHARF, S. S. CITY OF BANGOR and CITY OF ROCKLAND, for Bath, Gardiner, Augusta and Southport Harbor.

7.00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BAY STATE and RAN-SOM S. FULLER, for Portland. Fare \$1.25.

SYDNEY
SHORT LINE (19 days)
The pleasantest and most comfortable of all ocean voyages—a trip across the Pacific to the Antipodes. Splendid steamers of 10,000 tons displacement. 34 days San Francisco to Sydney, Australia and back, with a day at HONOLULU each way, stop at PAGO PAGO (SAMOA) and six days at SYDNEY. Stevenson said of Samoa: "No part of the world exerts the same attractive power upon the visitor." Sydney is the most beautiful city in the world. For rest, recreation and pleasure, other trip compares with this. Round trip, 1st class, from San Francisco: HONOLULU \$110; SAMOA \$240; SYDNEY \$260.

ROUND THE WORLD—\$600 1st cabin; \$375 2d cabin. Via Colon, Brazil, etc. Liberal stop-overs. Sailings every two weeks: July 10, 30, Aug. 10, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for berths.

OCEANIC S. S. CO., 673 Market St., San Francisco

JAMAICA AND BACK \$75
UNTIL SEPT. 30.
Enjoy the wonders of this lovely island. Summer climate delightfully cool and even ranging from 74° to 84°. Steamers specially built for tropical travel. All outside staterooms, many with private baths. If time permits, continue on same steamer to Colon, Panama. See the Canal in its most interesting stage—just before the water is turned in.

PANAMA AND BACK \$115
32-day cruise from New York every Wednesday. 24-day cruise every Saturday. Additional sailings from Colon to Port Antonio and Limon, Costa Rica. Write for Booklet and Detailed Information.

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
17 Battery Pl., New York. Long Wharf, Boston. Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency.

NEW YORK
All-the-Way-by-Water

A FASCINATING SEA TRIP
Luxurious Express Steamships
Massachusetts and Old Colony
Metropolitan Steamship Line.

Fare \$4. Inside Two-Berth Rooms, \$1. Outside \$2. In carrie Dining Service. Leave Boston North Side India Wharf, Weekdays, Sundays, 5 P. M. About 5 A. M. Tickets and Staterooms at India Wharf; also Tourist Office on Washington St. Write for Illustrated 32-page folder; mailed free; address Pass. Dept., India Wharf.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

Polytechnic Holiday Tours
A Week in Switzerland, 5 guineas.
A Week in Paris (including excursions), 4½ guineas.
A Week in Holland, 4½ guineas.
A Week in Brussels (including excursions), 4½ guineas.

Fortnightly Cruises to Norway. Sailings from the Lyne fortnightly from July 6. Fare from 9½ guineas.
A Week in Killarney, 4½ guineas.
A Week in Edinburgh, 2 guineas.
A Week in the Highlands of Scotland, 4½ guineas.

The Polytechnic Touring Association, Ltd., 209 Regent St., LONDON, W.

To Europe ROYAL LINE
BY THE
Fastest and Best
Montreal—Bristol—Eng
1000 Miles River & Gulf
3½ Days Ocean
Write today for sailings and plans. ANY
Canadian Northern
S. S. Ltd.
230 St. James St., MONTREAL

225
BOSTON-NEW YORK
Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. R. Co., 200 Washington St.

TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 75c

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
Uptown Office for Tickets and Staterooms, 2 S. Massachusetts and Banker Hill for New York, Plant Line, Dominion Atlantic, Eastern S. S. Co., etc.

322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO.
Washington Street, cor. Milk

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool
Calling at Plymouth, LACONIA, July 22, 4:30 P. M. FRANCESCA, Aug. 6, Sept. 2.

Saloon \$92.50. 1st Cabin \$52.50 and 2nd Cabin \$27.50.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
Mauretania, July 24. Caronia, July 31. Calls at Queenstown.

New York—Mediterranean
Saxonia, Aug. 1. Pannonia, Aug. 8. Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

Ascania, Aug. 3. Ausonia, Aug. 17. One class (11) only. For Later sailings and Information Travellers' Cheques—Tours Through Rates to All Ports APPLY TO 126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL SAILINGS SATURDAYS
FOR
London-Paris-Bremen
Sailings on SATURDAYS for THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts.
85-85 State St., Boston.

NEW YORK 240
Via Rail and Boat
BAY STATE LINE
Via Trolley and Boat. \$2.25
Steel Steamship
GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Arable, July 20, 11 A. M.; Aug. 27, Sept. 24. *Cymric, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.; Sept. 10, Oct. 8. *One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up. *Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 18, noon; Celtic, Sept. 14

LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward. *Cymric, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.; Sept. 10, Oct. 8. *One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up. *Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 18, noon; Celtic, Sept. 14

TRAVEL TALKS
There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the
HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

With increased room and facilities we are better able to answer these inquiries than before.

ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT., THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

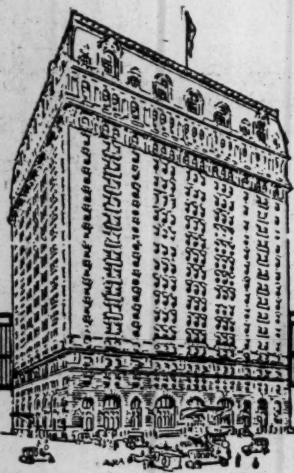
NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



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Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

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One Person: Per Day Room with detached Bath \$2 to \$3
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Connecting rooms and suites as desired.

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A hotel most particularly adapted for those who wish reliable, desirable and refined accommodations at a reasonable rate.

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200 rooms, 150 with private baths, 20 suites, bedroom, parlor and bath. Completely furnished and equipped, ideal location, in fact, first class.

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PLACE Send for booklet"Systems for every
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Manager.

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to Nice People

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The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

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New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

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European Plan.

Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

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Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.

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Special rates or leases for suites.

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37 Madison Ave. 40 East 86th St.

Facing Madison Square Park

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.

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"THE MADISON SQUARE" is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention. Special summer rates.

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REASONABLE RATES REMODELED and REFURNISHED

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FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL.
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Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky at 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. R. BONIFACE

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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

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The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD
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SAN FRANCISCO
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American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.
Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
William H. Cheatham, Manager

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Best Location in San Francisco
COR. POST AND STOCKTON
Near the Best Stores and
RATES MODERATE
CUISINE EXCELLENT

LA CASA, DENVER, COLO.
(EUROPEAN) INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE.
Everything Absolutely New and Modern. Rooms and Suites with Bath. Hot and Cold Running Water in ALL Rooms; Tungsten Lights; Automatic Elevator Service; Finest of Beds and Furniture; Liberal Management. Nothing Better for the Money. Rates \$1.00 Per Day and Up. Take Sixteenth or Seventeenth St. Cars at Depot, 1615 WELTON ST. M. G. WITHERSPOON, Prop.

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\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 8, 1911.

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CAMPBELLSPORT, WIS. offers to its guests the best place for rest and recreation. No liquors and plenty of good, pure, analyzed drinking water. Send for booklet. C. N. TROMPEN, Prop., 120 E. 111th St., Chicago.

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Northwest Corner Rush and Ohio Sts. (North Side)
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400 ROOMS—complete with all modern accessories and provided with every requisite for the most exacting patrons.
Situated in the fashionable residential district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theaters, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.
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Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.
A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.
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Chicago
The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

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Located on Michigan Boulevard at 23rd within 10 minutes of shopping district. Cuisine and service of particular excellence. An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.
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Please write for booklet.
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Corner Hennepin Ave. and Fifth St.
MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY
Club Breakfasts from 50 to 80 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent Sunday luncheons.
On all car lines.
400 rooms, 300 rooms with bath.
Sample rooms unequalled.
Running artesian water in all rooms.
Music every evening.
RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.
MORGAN ROSS, Manager

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Monitor readers will receive every attention.
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GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
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CORNER OF BOWEN AND KEARNEY STREETS.
MISS E. M. BOWEN, Proprietress.

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MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
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Completely remodeled. Modern improvements, including bath. Enlarged capacity, beautiful dining room. Now one of the largest hotels on North Beach. Shady porches and playgrounds for children. Croquet lawn. Rooms large, airy and sunny. We raise our own poultry. Reasonable rates and special rates by the week for families. Make reservations by mail or wire.
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Conveniently located in Shopping District. CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE. Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone. European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

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IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.
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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.
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(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

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ANNOUNCING OPENING OF THE NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
EUROPEAN. 75c to \$2.50
American. \$1.75 to \$3.00
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NATICK HOUSE
European. 50c to \$2.00
American. \$1.50 to \$2.50
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Lankershim
Broadway at Seventh
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.
RATES
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day)
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day)
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees

Hotel Rosslyn
HART BROS.
ANNOUNCING OPENING OF THE NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
EUROPEAN. 75c to \$2.50
American. \$1.75 to \$3.00
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NATICK HOUSE
European. 50c to \$2.00
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Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

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OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
ISLAND OF MARTHAS VINEYARD,
NOW OPEN

Long distance phone in every room; near excellent 18-hole golf course; warmest bathing in New England. Special attractions for early vacationists.

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Largest Apartment Hotel in New England. At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge, overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. 15 minutes from Shopping District and Theaters. Superior Dining and Cafe Service. Table d'Hôte or à la Carte. Suites of one, two and three rooms with baths, unfurnished. Telephone 8650 Cambridge.

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BOSCAWEN, N. H.
Historic house, auto route to White Mts., 30 miles from Concord; new garage; large piazzas; beautiful lawns; interior quaint; excellent home cooking; bath, electric lights; near depot, P. O.; telephone; booklets.

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Best of Dining and Rooming
NOW OPEN. Booklet. N. C. MORSE.

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WAYSIDE FARM
Permanent and transient guests.
Special: Fried Chicken Dinner, \$1.25.
MRS. M. E. RUMBAUGH,
Tel. 46-3 Billerica.

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ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
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Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
Up One Flight—Elevator—Open 11.30 to 3 daily.

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Family and Party Dinners
Combination Breakfasts...25c
Table d'Hôte Luncheon...25c
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Special Sunday Dinners
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Also
WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
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A LA CARTE SERVICE

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE
Music evenings and Sunday afternoons
Hayler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

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429 BOYLSTON ST.
(Near Berkeley St.)
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea,
Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30.
TABLE D'HÔTE DINNER, 50 CENTS

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is now serving high-class
HOME COOKING
In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti,
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table
d'Hôte and à la Carte Service.
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
NO LIQUORS SERVED.

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NORUMBEGA PARK
AUBURNDALE-ON-THE-CHARLES
Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Tea—
A Seven-piece Orchestra.

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48 WINTER STREET
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served
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BOSTON'S LEADING FAMILY HOTEL
DINING-ROOM
WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER
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A high-class, moderate-priced family hotel. Dining-room will remain open throughout the summer. Tourist and automobile parties accommodated.
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Associated with the Ideal Tour
NOW OPEN
Situated at the most delightful spot on the northern Atlantic seaboard. For free booklet, describing and illustrating the Hotel's many attractions, address
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Wentworth Hotel Company,
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LITTLETON, N. H. BOOKLET
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Finest All-Year Hotel in the South
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City.
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
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Booklets at Marshall, 248 Washington St., and Raymond & Whitcomb, 300 W. 4th St., or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND

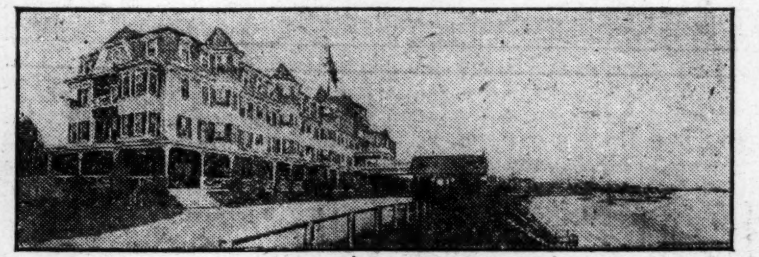
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The most delightful vacation resort on the coast. Situated annually by thousands of Americans. Always cool and breezy. ON BEAUTIFUL ANnapolis BASIN. Picturesque scenery, sailing, fishing, bathing, canoeing, fine drives. A sportsman's paradise. 20 hours from Boston. Three steamship routes, 12 sailings a week in summer. For hotel and boarding house rates, leaflets of information, business opportunities, maps, routes, etc., write "Publicity," Digby, Nova Scotia.
BARTON HOUSE, Barton, Nova Scotia
An ideal place for a real vacation. On St. Mary's Bay, 9 miles from Digby. Bathing, boating, sailing and fresh water fishing. Excellent table. Quiet surroundings. G. H. McNeill.



Hotel Preston

BEACH BLUFF MASSACHUSETTS
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The popularity of this resort is due to the natural beauties, the good taste shown in all departments, the cuisine, which is confessedly superior and unsurpassed, and the attentive and intelligent service throughout. The hotel and cottages rooms have that comfortable and homelike semblance not often found in a resort hotel. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. Best bathing beach in New England. Morning and evening concerts by soldiers from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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ONE OF BOSTON'S BEST HOTELS (SEND FOR CIRCULAR)
Especially suited to the requirements of TOURISTS on account of its Pleasant Location and Accessibility from Every Point.
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20 Miles from Boston—Season: TO SEPT. 4

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The Distinctive Boston House
and one of the most inviting hotels in the world to those who demand the best. Several desirable rooms and suites at modest prices. Hotel booklet, with guide to Boston and vicinity, or "The Story of New England" will be mailed on request.
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Swampscott, Mass.
FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON
Conceded by all as the finest location on North Shore.
NOW OPEN
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Marion, Massachusetts
ON BUZZARDS BAY
Under new management. Renovated and refurnished.
ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SUMMER RESORTS
Write for booklet.
Bathing, sailing, Harry T. Miller, golf, tennis, Prep. Also "The Woodland Park," Abnurdale, Mass.
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A new up-to-date house in a quiet, beautiful open country 44 miles from Boston. Pure water, plenty of good, wholesome food right off the farms; a beautiful place for rest, recreation or study. All sports in season. Booklet.
M. L. RICHARDS, Prop.

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TWENTY COTTAGES—OPEN JUNE 20th
Unexcelled in location and climate. Here the best can be obtained. On Ideal Tour: Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, C. H. Greenleaf, Pres. D. B. Plumer, Mgr.

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H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

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Russell Cottages, KEARSARGE, N. H.
NEAR MT. KEARSARGE
Steam bath, fine walks and drives. Good living. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
88 BOYLSTON STREET, Boston

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In the Most Delightful Part of the White Mountains
BUNGALOWS COTTAGES
Send for booklet. S. G. Davidson, Zufrieden, Tamworth, N. H.

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238 Woodside Ave., Winthrop Center, Mass.
Under new management, excellent board, large, cool rooms, broad piazzas, good bathing facilities. Ideal place to spend the summer; rates reasonable. Tel. 903-15, Winthrop.



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WHITE MOUNTAINS
THE MOUNT PLEASANT APEX THE MOUNT WASHINGTON
D. J. TRUDEAU, MGR. W. S. KENNEY, MGR.
OPENS JUNE 19th. CLOSSES OCT. 1st. IDEAL TOUR OPENS JULY 6th. CLOSSES OCT. 21st.

By Motor...
New York - 350 Miles
Boston - 200 Miles
SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

SEND FOR BOOKLET AND AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAP.

Chestnut Terrace

Magnificent scenery; high altitude; cool and invigorating breezes; attractive house, modern improvements, large and exceptionally pleasant rooms, and all details strictly first-class. Send for booklet. S. M. SCHIFFER, Proprietor, Chestnut Terrace, ATHOL, MASS.

New Ocean House

Swampscott, Mass.
On the Famous North Shore
NOW OPEN
This magnificent hotel offers to its guests every known facility for safety, comfort and recreation; combining the pleasures of sea-shore and country under best conditions. Superb views; safe surf bathing; boating, fishing, tennis, golfing, etc. Unsurpassed roads for automobile; commodious garage. Made by soldiers of Boston Symphony Orchestra.
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
Executive Offices
673 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

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MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.
Directly on the ocean, superb views of yachting; delightfully cool; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; garage. Circulars.
A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

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MOUSE ISLAND, MAINE
Combining beauties of Maine Woods and Maine Sea Coast. We own the island and control it for our guests. It is a glorious place for a summer vacation. Terms \$12.50 to \$35.00 per week. FREDERICK DODGE

Hotel Plimton

WATCH HILL, R. I.
Directly on the Water. Gas and electricity lighting, elevator, steam laundry, suites with baths; water and cuisine of the highest quality.
JOHN C. KERABIAN, Proprietor.

THE NANPASHMET

Opens June 8. Finest location on North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Booklet from R. G. BROWN, Mgr., MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

KENTUCKY USES POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON — Information made public recently by Postmaster-General Hitchcock shows that postal savings depositors in Kentucky applied on July 1 for \$23,220 of the third issue of postal savings bonds.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece. Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

CLEAN JOURNALISM

Is the response to an ever-increasing demand for a newspaper which aims to take a firmer grasp of the duties of the press as a

PUBLIC SERVING AGENCY

than has been the predominating daily newspaper order of the past decade

Q The sponsors for clean journalism aim to add to and to give greater confidence in the dignity and power of the press which is actuated by ideals, and which seeks to fill the high place that a militant, constructive, conscientious, daily newspaper can fill in the world's work.

Q To eliminate the uninviting and unpleasant news of the day; to keep all of its space free from exaggeration; to have its advertising columns carry only what represents good value and which is wholesome and reliable; to offer authentic and interesting features and news specials, which make all readers informed of the world's progress in most of its principal branches—in short, to meet the newspaper tastes of thinking and progressive people in whatever walk they may be found, is the constant desire of the publishers of THE MONITOR in their effort to publish clean journalism.



As a Daily
Messenger
of Clean
Journalism
The
Monitor Is
Welcomed

in a constantly
increasing circle
of homes
throughout the
English-speaking
world, because
in every
department the
Monitor is
especially
designed with the
view of making
it a newspaper
that can safely
and profitably
go into any home,
no matter where
that home may be

The
Christian
Science
Monitor

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912

Newark, Likely Nub of Jersey Politics, Reads Nation Lesson

City That Hopes to Become East's Greatest Center of Trade Uses Schools as Its Stepping Stones

HAS 365,000 PEOPLE

NEWARK, N. J.—With a lively presidential campaign impending and one of the candidates for the chief office in the United States doing the honors for the commonwealth at the gubernatorial headquarters in Trenton, it is quite to be expected that much of interest to the nation at large will issue from New Jersey.

The city of Newark, however, is likely to prove the center for New Jersey's political activity through the fall months, and coincidentally the remarkable industrial and commercial development of the leading city of the state should figure in whatever may be told about the territory that occupies so advantageous a position on the Atlantic seaboard.

Greater Newark has a population of 365,000 and these figures no doubt will surprise a considerable number of people unfamiliar with the recent growth of the city, which is only eight miles west from New York. But while great credit is due the industrial factors that have brought Newark to its present exceptional position, the educational influences have been no less effective and the free public library has been one of these influences with which Newarkers could not well have dispensed through the evolutionary process of city building.

As the Newark library has been so invaluable in its service, so the official publication of the library, *The Newarker*, occupies a unique position as a spokesman for all that is best within the community. The *Newarker* is literary only to the extent that the monthly journal discusses the questions of vital concern to the city in a careful and intelligent manner. John Cotton Dana is the librarian of the Newark institution and also its secretary. The study of a city in the schools of that city is a movement inaugurated by the Newark library on a scale not approached, perhaps, elsewhere in this country. In a recent issue *The Newarker* tells what is expected to result from this unique course.

Looking Ahead

"A generation of Newarkers is growing up," is the statement, "that will know more about their city than any



Newark school children being taught the facts about their own city, a study that is full of interest

citizens ever knew before about the city in which they live. We are justified in believing that knowledge will bring with it faith, and that the Newark of 10 and 20 years from now will be a city with a civic spirit, a city with ideals, a city that accomplishes things."

He who runs may read what must be the gain to any community when the school children, grown to be men and women, have become thoroughly familiar with their own city through such local history teaching as Newark includes in the school curriculum. There is bound to be a fuller appreciation of the community's standing as a business or a social center. It is only too often the case that it requires the presence of a visitor from another locality to point out to a native son or daughter the exceptional facilities and beauties at hand. The municipal institutions, names and localities of streets not ordinarily well known, what the founders of the city have done toward the present greatness, what the authorities are doing to insure order and comfort, in a hundred ways the study of a city in the schools of that city becomes invaluable.

"Such a thorough and systematic course of city study has never been attempted before anywhere," says the *Newarker*. "It is a pioneer movement. It has had all the difficulties that all pioneers encounter. It has grown steadily and rapidly, however, from its beginning in the school department of the library eight years ago, and its wonderful success is more and more apparent every year. The concrete evidence of the importance of the Newark course in the schools is illustrated by the issue this month by the board of education



CURTIS R. BURNETT
President Newark Board of Trade

of a thick-bound volume, a manual and book of instructions to the teachers on the conduct of the course.

"Note the thoroughness of the course as indicated in the bare titles of parts of the volume: 'Part I, course of study in geography, a study of Newark as a type of the industrial and commercial city, the advantages of our home city for residence and trade.' Part II, course of study in civic hygiene and civics. Part III, biographical sketches of men and women of Newark and course of study in history."

Some of the subtitles in the geographical course are especially interesting. For instance:

Causes of location and growth.

Transportation.

Greater Newark and northern New Jersey considered as a part of the port of New York.

Plans for the future—docks for ocean

on the envelopes and wonders not a little as to the identity of the writer. Just two weeks ago a letter bearing simply the address, "Boston Settlement" was carried by faithful postmen from one part of the city to the other in an attempt to discover for which one of the 30 Boston settlements it was intended. At the Elizabeth Peabody house and Frances E. Willard settlement mail received is frequently addressed to the person for whom the place was named, and a rule at the latter settlement the missive usually is addressed to "Mr. Francis" instead of to "Miss Frances." It was here also that a letter once came bearing the mysterious words, "The Woolly Wiles." After much consideration the settlement people decided that this must be an up-to-date variation of "The Willard Y's," by which name the institution once was known.

If the addresses are unique, the contents are even more so. In the first place there are always solicitations for money for all sorts of enterprises and for the needs, real or fancied, of individuals. The writers seem ignorant of the fact that settlements usually need money themselves, or perhaps they think that, knowing what it is to be desperate financially, the settlements through sympathy may respond with funds. Here is a plea for a donation to some new missionary project; here is a letter from a lady "of gentle birth" asking the head resident to buy six pairs of stockings, for which she (the writer) is now agent; here is a dignified appeal for care for a person who "wishes to seek lucrative employment in another city."

Happily there are also letters that bring money, and generally the most interesting of these are those that bring the small sums, for such gifts often have been made possible only by self-sacrifice. A generous office girl writes, "My employer cannot spare me for a vacation this year, so I am sending you the money I had saved for my trip because I know you can use it for a vacation for some other girl who probably has to work harder than I do." Often the donations come from Sunday school classes of little girls or boys, generally girls, who send a note explaining that they have earned the money themselves and they want it used "to buy something real nice for the settlement children." At the holiday season and at picnic time such unexpected gifts are appreciated most.

There are hundreds of letters, too, that neither ask nor bring money, but a good many of these request positions. One might think that the majority of young people, to say nothing of many of uncertain age, were longing to devote their lives to social service. The fact is, that most of the writers, having failed in other lines, think they surely could succeed in settlement work. They

Public Library Serves as Powerful Factor, Partly Through the Influence of Its Official Journal

TOPICS DISCUSSED

steamers on Newark bay. Use of meadows, trunk lines and a connecting terminal.

Newark's leading industries.

Population.

Education.

Public buildings.

Patriotism.

Street cleaning. Playgrounds. Parks.

Labor of women and children.

Juvenile leagues in the schools.

Government of cities.

Billboard nuisance.

City plan commission.

Newark city government.

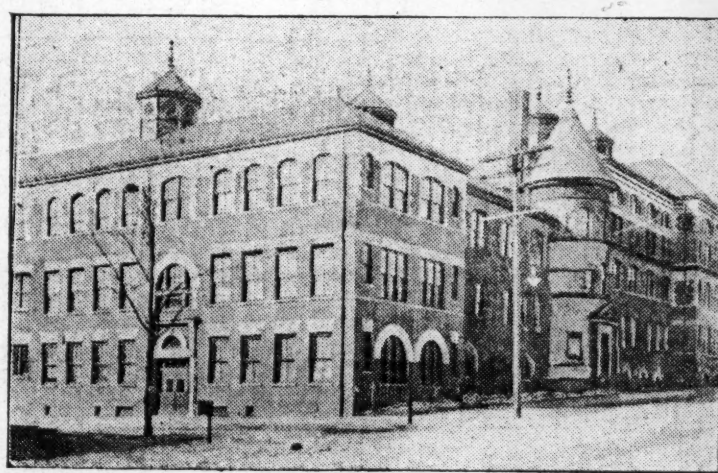
Start of Project

It is of interest to learn how this city study course originated in Newark. The work began in the search for Newark material to lend to young visitors to the children's room of the library. So little was found and that little was so scattered and fragmentary that finally the library decided to publish a little local material of its own. F. J. Urquhart wrote three short stories of Newark's origin and development; and these, issued first in separate pamphlets, were combined afterward in a short history of the city. This book was adopted later by the board of education as a part of the course of study in the schools.

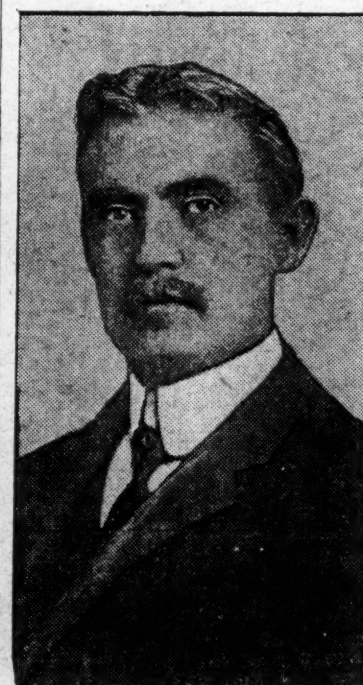
The Newark study plan met with approval wherever it was discussed. It appealed especially to business men. The Board of Trade heartily endorsed the work and paid for printing a large number of the history pamphlets. "The board of education," says the *Newarker*, "three years ago called for a meeting in the library of teachers, principals and citizens interested in promoting good citizenship. At this meeting maps, charts, pictures, diagrams, etc., were shown on the walls, and leaflets, notes and books were distributed for examination, all proposing ways and means of teaching and using, as a basis of talks, some of the more interesting and important facts about the city."

"Soon after this meeting the board of education ordered made a hundred large maps of the city for school use. They are more than nine feet square and show streets, parks, public buildings, railroads, trolley lines. These maps are believed to be a new thing in school equipment."

"The book now issued was prepared by J. Wilmer Kennedy, assistant superintendent of schools, and is a complete index and manual of all this material, with directions for the formal courses of study in the several grades. The latest development of this study of the city has been the adoption of courses on the same work of a more advanced nature for the high schools. These courses will



Typical school building in Newark, N. J., where pioneer movement for civic development is well under way



JAMES M. REILLY
Secretary Newark Board of Trade

alternately cover all the four high school years."

With the school children of Newark learning so many useful things about their own city, the commercial education thus obtained must necessarily prove of great benefit. There is hardly a doubt that New Jersey's leading city aspires to become a great seaport and for this reason additional interest attaches to all that is being taught in the schools relative to the consideration of the city as a measure a part of the port of New York. There are those who even affirm that Newark stands in line to become the great commercial center of the East. The city's board of trade is doing all in its power to accomplish this.

Some of the things that the Newark

Board of Trade has set out to obtain are as follows:

Municipal ownership and control of the shore frontage on Newark bay and the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the construction of wharves with modern terminal facilities.

The establishment of a wharf and dock commission to be charged with the duties of meadow development, canal construction and wharf improvements.

Relief from traffic congestion by the opening of new highways in the center of the city, and to permit of securing better trolley facilities.

Better train service to and from Newark; better depot accommodations and continued improvement of freight terminals.

A reduction of 3 cents per hundred-weight on all classes of freight to Newark, as an offset to the cost of lighters to New York, thereby making Newark a rate point independent of the metropolis.

The adoption of a comprehensive city plan for the betterment of the city as a whole, including plans embracing the area of Greater Newark, which will comprise the territory east of the Orange mountains to Newark bay.

The abandonment of the Morris canal as a waterway and the use of its roadbed for transportation uses, with the right assured to Newark of a highway over the redeemed land.

Board of Trade Active

Since its organization, in 1868, the Newark Board of Trade has accomplished

Children Study Their Own Municipality Closely as Feature in Plan to Develop in Them Civic Ideals

PIONEER MOVEMENT

many things for the betterment of the community. The board started and helped to bring to completion the public library, the Newark technical school, the new city hall and the new court house. It was virtually the means for the establishment of the board of education. It helped to free the highway known as "the plank road" between Newark and Jersey City from its condition as a toll road. But the most important work of the Board of Trade is, perhaps, what it has done on the Passaic river and Newark bay. Agitation for a new and deeper channel for the river began immediately the board was organized.

As a result of the Passaic river improvements, the increase in tonnage of shipping shows at least 25 per cent each 10 years up to 1900, and from that year to 1910 the increase was 40 per cent. As New York pushes out its surplus water-borne freight carriers, Newark bay is a deep internal inclosure with 10 miles of docks on both sides, fed by the Passaic and the Hackensack rivers.

It was the future importance of Newark bay to New York city no less than to Newark that figured in the hearing before the New York harbor line board on the proposal to spend \$34,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor. In whatever was to be done the position of Newark bay should be taken into consideration, it was urged. The character of the East river development must depend, it was said, to no small extent upon what Newark is to do in the matter of harbor improvements. That there will be greater utilization of the Jersey meadow lands in this connection would seem apparent.

Blending education and commercial advancement, using the schools as stepping stones to city success, the citizens of Newark are justified in considering themselves well supplied with many things that make for municipal progress. The Board of Trade and the Newark public library are agencies that cooperate so satisfactorily that both institutions are setting standards for general application.

THINGS OF HEART INTEREST AROUND SETTLEMENT DOORBELL

Busy Days Its Lot, Along with Variety of Events That Are Zestful Often Because of the Unusual

LIGHT ON ITS TASK

MATERIAL for a tale not unworthy of the genius of a twentieth century Dickens might be furnished by the settlement doorbells if it could talk. Nearly every day of its career is a day crowded with events of more than passing human interest, and each day is so likely to be quite different from its predecessors that the element of the unexpected is constantly to be reckoned with.

To say that the settlement doorbells' career is lively would be stating the case mildly. Its only rival in this respect is the settlement telephone, which some days works almost as hard as the doorbells, but which, nevertheless, is concerned only indirectly with the variety of events that give such unique distinction to the doorbells' activities.

The settlement doorbells is of three types—the electric button, the turn bell and the good, old-fashioned pull bell. Its altitude gives some clue to the nature of the neighborhood; if placed so high that even the average adult must stand on tiptoe to reach it, one knows immediately that the children of the district have a fondness for ringing it without good and sufficient reason.

For the daily program of the settlement doorbells often begins before breakfast. It may open with the arrival of a special delivery letter or with the anxious request from some child for a picnic ticket which she did not get the day before at the distribution because she had to stay in and mind the baby. The program once opened, it goes on with few intermissions, for although "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," one would naturally suppose, would confine their errands to the back door and leave the settlement doorbells undisturbed, unfortunately there is sometimes no rear entrance, and so all the table supplies have to come through the front door along with the mail and express packages.

And the postman, kind hearted as he may be, never passes the settlement doorbells without ringing it; he may wish to spare the bell and the feelings of the person who has to run and answer it, but he knows that settlement letters are often very important and that settlement workers should be notified immediately of their arrival. Many a time he is greatly entertained with the addresses

GRAND CANYON MINING PROBLEMS BEING SOLVED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Much attention is being given among men interested in mines to the development of the gold deposits in the Grand canyon of the Colorado, says the New York Times. For several years operations have been carried on quietly by concerns largely financed in Chicago, and there has been much amusement among the older miners, who did not believe that the canyon would yield anything worth while.

Now, however, reports are coming out of that region which indicate that it may figure largely in the production of gold within the near future. Large operations are already under way, and it is understood that much more capital is to be furnished to increase the plants that have been established.

The development of the Colorado river gold deposits follows as a result of the

perfection in recent years of processes of extraction of small quantities of the metal from river beds and dumps that have formerly been worked. Many large companies have been formed in recent years to conduct dredging operations on a large scale, and profits from their operations in this region have been large.

One of these concerns is the American Placer Company, financed in Chicago, which acted on reports of various explorers of the Grand canyon, who had found indications of good values in gold in large bodies of silt in the chasm. This concern took its station at Lee's Ferry, Ariz.

The Chicago concern had great obstacles to overcome. Lee's Ferry is separated by a desert from the railroads in Arizona and by more desert and

mountains from the same sort of communication in Utah.

The problem of getting supplies was a large one, but by the expenditure of large sums, most of the difficulties have been overcome.

For the treatment of the gold bearing silt a large dredge was carried across the desert in sections and installed. Next came the problem of getting coal to operate it. A good vein was found in Cottonwood canyon, 20 miles above the ferry, but in order to reach the mine a road eight miles long had to be built in and around the gorges leading to the river.

The hauling proved expensive, and so the concern had a steamboat of 50 tons and two 100-ton barges built in San Francisco, sent by train and wagon and set up. These now operate between the mine and the dredge.

hands out a paper parcel with the remark, "My mother thought you might like some of our unleavened bread for Passover week."

Other Visitors

Tramps and beggars also ring the settlement doorbells, but when invited to do a little hard work in the settlement cellar they usually beat a hasty retreat. Book agents likewise have no compunctions about appearing, and they always carry a book that "no enterprising settlement house can afford to be without."

This is true of the book, whether it chances to be a compilation of beauty recipes or sketches of the heroes of the Spanish-American war. Then there are neighborhood people who come day or night when in trouble because they know that the settlement workers are there for the purpose of serving the district, regardless of creed or nationality. And, finally, it is the settlement workers themselves who sometimes ring the overworked doorbells, for it sometimes happens that settlement workers, having a thousand and one things to demand their attention, just descend to the plane of ordinary mortals and forget their keys.

Once a settlement worker who forgot her key had a very strange experience; but, as Kipling would say, that is another story.

"Please keep him. We found him on the street. Yours truly,

"TWO LITTLE BOYS."

Or she may find a Jewish child, who

EXPECT POLYTECHNIC'S HOME IN BALTIMORE READY IN FALL

Work on Million-Dollar Building Project Being Rushed for Opening of Next Term at Institute

COST UNEXPECTED

BALTIMORE—The million-dollar home of the Polytechnic Institute is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It is expected that it will be ready for the reception of pupils in September of 1913.

The east wing of the building will soon be ready for the roof. Considerable progress has been made on the west wing. It will be under roof by the fall and if the season continues open, so that both wings may be plastered, it is hoped will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term of next year.

When the students take up their studies in the new building it is practically certain that it will have cost the city a round \$1,000,000, says the Sun. The city originally intended to spend \$139,000 for the building. This was the amount of the first appropriation. Then it was decided to do somewhat better and in March, 1909, more than three years ago, the board of public improvements approved the purchase of the asylum lot for \$345,000, the arrangements for the payments being that the city should pay \$45,000 down and \$75,000 a year at 3½ per cent interest until the lot should have been paid for.

The plans for the buildings were prepared and the contract for their construction awarded to Charles R. Stockhausen at \$348,500. This was in 1911. Then began the contest to have Calvert street opened in a straight line, through the lot, and after a vigorous campaign this was successful, in the meantime work on the construction of the buildings being tied up.

The decision to cut the street through necessitated a change in the building plans and more delay. Building Inspector Preston, who was then in office, submitted a plan for the changes so that the cost would not be increased. This plan provided that the wings, which are being put up on the east and west side of the old building, should be joined directly to the wings and that the basement of the west wing should open on a level with the lot. This plan provided for no basement beneath the level of the lot, and these changes could, it is said, be made within the figures of the original contract.

After he left office, the plans, which had before been agreed to, were changed and there is being made an excavation for the west wing of approximately 40 feet. It is figured out that these changes

will increase the price of the buildings about \$185,000. Then there is the equipment of the buildings to be considered and when this and other incidental expenses are figured in there will be nothing left of the \$87,000 remaining of the million, if indeed the figures do not exceed a million.

Moreover it is said a plan is under way looking to the building of a gymnasium for the Polytechnic students on the part of the lot that will lie west of Calvert street after the street is cut through. There is no question but this would be desirable if the city could afford it, but the building alone would cost, it is estimated, at least \$100,000.

Where all the money is to come from is a problem that confronts the city officials. The only appropriations that have been made for the buildings, it is said, are those for the lot and the amount of the original contract. The additional cost of approximately \$185,000 made necessary by the changes in the plans represent about six cents on the tax rate and some provision will have to be made for the payment of the contractors' bills when the building is completed.

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BIG COAL MERGER PLAN IN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—That a big combination of mining interests of central Illinois is about to be brought about has just become known. The moving power behind the proposed merger is Francis S. Peabody of Chicago, millionaire coal operator. The purposes involved in the plan are: A merger of all coal interests and companies in central Illinois; the erection of a big power plant at Kincaid, Christian county, from which current will be taken for the operation of all the Commonwealth Electric properties, including those in Chicago; a merger of all, or nearly all the public service plants in the state; removal of many manufacturing plants to central Illinois; establishment of a new Gary at Kincaid.

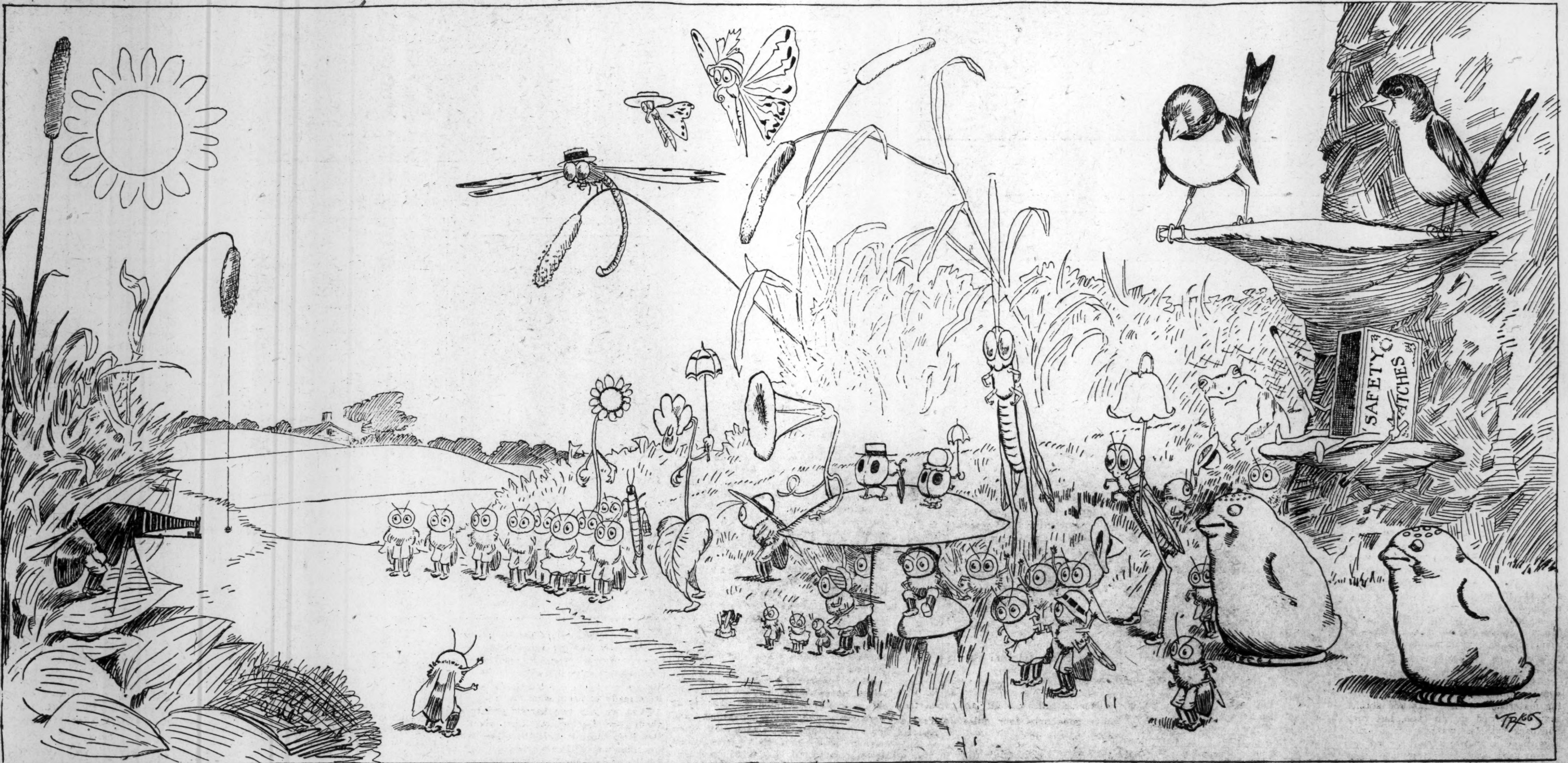
It is said that Peabody is acting for the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, a corporation with a capital of \$40,000,000.

RECREATION CLUB BUYS SITE
BAY CITY, Mich.—The Recreation Club, the new country club formed here by 200 young professional and business men, has purchased 12 lots at Bokosken beach and will commence construction of a bathhouse at once. As soon as this is completed the grounds will be made into tennis courts and other playground features, and it is hoped to have this finished by the time the contractors are ready to build the clubhouse.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

"Photographs taken here while you wait."
So Buzz is a-saying, and puts in a plate;
Bees wearing their best
Before the camera
They hope all bee-holders are duly impress'd.

Flutterby's coming, for there she goes,
"All dressed up in her Sunday clothes;"
Before the camera
Meek as a lamb are a
Crowd of creatures from frogs to e-phem-er-a.

The Mayfly's e-phem-er-a—since she is fleeting;
She moves very quickly and lives without eating;
Of her whereabouts I'm
Oh no! but they've tried
Not sure at this time;
She'll come along soon, so I used her for rhyme.

The Lady Bugs try it first, Mr. and Mrs.,
They're turning their backs—are they shy little sissies?
Oh no! but they've tried
To show their best side;
They have in their polka dots plenty of pride.

A funny wee spider, when Buzz has the bag on,
For fun makes the landscape seem filled by a dragon;
Buzz sees him so near,
He looks monstrous and queer.
And hides all the prettier things that are here.

The China Chicks, too, join the merry procession,
And hope they are wearing their sweetest expression;
Salt is, by the by,
Like sugar—what eye
Can tell which is which till the tongue has a try?

The match box is ready to light with a match
What sunshine alone is not able to catch;
Miss May says a flashlight
Is best for a sash light;
Let's hope that her ribbons have not made her cash light.

And Sun, who we know is the prince of photographers,
Does not here appear as he does to geographers;
Since he's really the day's eye
As every one says, I
Am sure to the bees he must look like a daisy.

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BOYS' BRIGADE HEARS BIG MEN

THE nineteenth annual demonstration of the Boys' Brigade, Dublin, held recently, showed that the Dublin battalion is still maintaining a vigorous and satisfactory state, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The demonstration was one of the most successful in the history of the brigade's career. His excellency, the lord lieutenant, presided over the first part of the program, and said that the Boys' Brigade movement contained in a magnificent degree that admirable quality of comprehensiveness, in the sense of cooperation and good fellowship in all important matters. It was military in form, but not military in spirit or purpose, except in so far as it utilized military methods.

Now he did not think that Lord Rosebery meant by that so many fighting men, but he thought he meant that the British Empire depended on men who had learned to control themselves and who, therefore, were well fitted to govern others. He was speaking that night to many boys of the Boys' Brigade, who some day would be placed in positions of having to govern others. If so, the first lesson that they had to learn was to be well governed themselves. If they wanted afterwards in life to teach others to obey their orders, the first thing that they had to learn themselves was to obey the orders of those placed over them. In the Boys' Brigade, which had a military system, with a distinction from what people called militarism, they were taught the grandest lessons upon which human life could possibly be based. He often thought that it was a wonderful thing that such an organization as the Boys' Brigade had not been started in the Christian church hundreds of years ago. The strength of the Dublin battalion on May 31, 1911, was 26 companies, 99 officers, 40 staff sergeants, 851 boys, total, 993 of all ranks.

FEEDING THE PARK SQUIRRELS

THIS is the time of year when the little city children go to the parks. One of the greatest delights of the parks for little children are the squirrels. In most of the parks the squirrels are very tame. If you want a squirrel to come close to you, you must keep very quiet. At first throw a nut on the ground quite a distance away, and the squirrel, after watching it awhile, will go and get it. Then he will watch you. Now throw another nut not quite so far. The squirrel will scamper away, but if you are patient, he will come and get it. While he is eating it and watching you closely, throw another nut not quite so far from the squirrel. This time he will not run away, perhaps not even jump, but, with his eye fixed on you, he will come quickly over the grass nearer to you. Now wait awhile, and if you are very

wise he will come a little closer, and, just as plainly as a squirrel can say it, he will ask for "another nut, please." Then drop one quite close to yourself, about four feet away, and he will, if you are quiet, come and get it. If you learn the sound the squirrels make, when you make it he will prick up his ears and come closer and closer to you, until he will eat a nut at your very feet.—The Outlook.

ANSWERS GIVEN

Which is the oldest piece of furniture in the world?
The multiplication table.
What is the difference between a cake baker and a bill sticker?
One puffs up paste, the other pastes up puffs.
What is the best land for babies to be in?
Lapland.—San Diego Union.

WHY?

WHY are air cushions in sections? These consist of a square or oblong india-rubber bladder covered with some soft material, and are blown up through a nozzle, or mouthpiece, at one corner. But the rubber bladder does not consist of one compartment like an ordinary pillow or cushion-cover; it is divided into sections. The reason for this is to keep the cushion more or less level, says the Children's Magazine. If there were no divisions in the bladder, when it was blown up fully, the cushion would be almost round like a balloon and quite useless as a pillow. Sometimes the divisions are simply straight across the cushion, and at other times there is a circle with divisions radiating off. The division into compartments keeps it more or less level.

ANIMALS' FOOD

A zoological garden is an expensive garden to maintain. The animals must be well cared for, and they must have the kind of food they will eat. A monkey and a lion will not eat the same kind of food. The elephants and the snakes will not eat the same kind of food. The getting of the right kind of food is not easy. There must be frogs, mice, rabbits, pigeons, guinea pigs. Besides there must be bread and beef and fish and milk and eggs. There must be grain of all kinds—wheat, oats, maize, and bran; vegetables, nuts, biscuits and common greens from the fields, and hay and straw. There must be some one in charge of all this provender, one who knows how much is proper for the animals to eat, and what changes must be made in each animal's food; for they would not keep well if they ate the same kind of food each day. The elephant will eat 224 pounds of hay and other dry food, such as rice, biscuit, clover and mangel-wurzel in 24 hours. The hippopotamus will eat the same quantity of green food. The polar bear must have fish and fat meat. Seals like whiting best to eat. Bears eat meat and biscuit; monkeys, bread and milk; lions and tigers, meat and milk. Eggs are a favorite food with snakes, and some kinds of birds.—The Outlook.

BUBBLES A SOURCE OF WONDER

SOAP bubbles are not only playthings, but they are a source of wonder as well as interest. What is a soap bubble? It is nothing but a film of water molecules held together by the cohesive power of soap in solution. They can be made very easily by blowing into a film of soap solution. The solution can be made by dissolving any kind of soap in warm water, but better bubbles will be produced if a little glycerine is added. The next time you blow soap bubbles try the following solution:

Into a pint bottle half filled with rain water put one ounce of white castile shavings. Shake the bottle until the soap dissolves, and if it will not do so add more water. Then add one gill of glycerine, shake and allow it to settle.

In making the bubbles the bowl of a common clay pipe is dipped into the liquid so that the rim just touches the surface, till, on raising it, a film is stretched across the bowl. By blowing carefully into the stem of the pipe, the film will quickly expand into a bubble. If a quick jerk of the pipe to one side is made, the bubble will become detached and float away. The hole by which the air enters closes at once, by the elasticity of the bubble.

The observer who watches the bubble as it is blown will notice the colors as they rapidly change each other over the filmy globe. These colors are due to what is known in physics as the interference of light and depend upon the varying thickness of the film of water. The colors vary in hue, growing less and less bright at the top of the bubble, because there the gravity stretches downward and makes the film thinnest.

The last color which appears on a bubble just before it breaks is a gray tint. When this tint appears upon the film the thickness of the bubble is less than one hundred and fifty thousandths of an inch.

In spite of its thinness, the elasticity of the bubble is so great that when first blown it can be bounded on the floor or table and rolled along there, by blowing it with the breath. At last, however,

when it becomes very thin, it will evaporate and burst into spray.

Care should be taken to have the solution strong in order to have good bubbles, and after the bubble has been blown the end of the pipe should be closed with the finger, for the bubble's elasticity makes it tend to grow smaller, driving out the air that was blown into it.

One of the strange properties of soap bubbles is the reluctance of two bubbles to touch one another. Just as a bubble may be danced on a sleeve of a serge coat, without wetting the clothes or the bubble being broken, so can two bubbles be pressed together until they are materially changed in form without touching one another at all.

One bubble may be blown inside another and if the heavy drops which accumulate at the bottom are removed the inner one may be detached and rolled about within the outer one, or the outer one, held by two moistened rings of wire, may be pulled out so as to squeeze the inner one into an oval form, or may even be swung round and round, and yet the inner one remains free and independent, and when the outer one is broken it floats gently away.

Very large bubbles can be made by using the hands instead of a pipe. Cover the hands with suds and then hold them so as to form a cup, as if drinking, but leaving a small hole in the bottom. The mouth is then held about a foot from the hands and a current of air is blown into them. Some of the bubbles will be more than a foot in diameter.

An amusing experiment can be performed by using the bubbles to carry little figures cut from tissue paper. One of these figures, which should be not more than an inch and a half long, is attached by thread to a disk of paper as large as one's finger nail, by passing the thread through the center of the paper disk and knotting it.

When the bubble is blown and before it is detached the thread is taken between the thumb and finger and the disk applied to the side of the bubbles. If properly done, it will glide down to the lower part, where it will stick. The bubble can then be detached and it will float away, bearing the figure with it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A MERRY CAN

"I can fly kites, oh—awful high
Away up higher than the sky!"
Thus Bobbieboy began.
"You can!" said I—with quick surprise
At Bobbieboy's indignant eyes.
Cried he: "I'm not a can!"

Then laughing at his queer mistake,
I said, "My word I never break;
So, Bobbieboy, my man,
A 'can' you are, a 'can' were born,
But yet a 'can' we do no 'scorn—
For you're A-mer-i-can!"
—Children's Magazine.

TO BE EXPLAINED

Johnny—Mamma, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?
Mamma—No, Johnny.
Johnny—Then, mamma, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?
Christian Register.

MODEST REQUEST

Wee Albert is very fond of green corn, but is not permitted to eat it very often. One day he watched grandma eating it. Presently he said coaxingly, pointing to the cob, "Can't I have the bone, gamma?"—Youths Companion.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

DODGE BALL

DODGE ball is a lively game that depends for its results on quickness. The players choose two equal sides. One side forms a large ring, and the other half stands inside of it, scattered and facing outward. The players who form the outer ring are given a basketball, and must try to hit the center players with it. Those in the center must naturally try to avoid being hit, and may dodge, stoop, jump, side step or do anything at all, except leave the circle, to get away from the ball. Any player who is hit must join the ring players in their efforts to hit the center players. There is only one ball used, and only one player can be put out at a time. In case the ball, when it is thrown, touches two players, the one hit first is the one to leave the ring. The last player to remain in the center is the winner of the game. After he is hit, the original groups change places, those who were ring players before now becoming center players, and vice versa. In playing this game, a ball must hit a player directly, so that a ball hitting on a bounce does not count. The center players do not try to hit the ring players at

all; they only dodge to keep from being hit. The ball, after it is thrown, is returned to the outer ring either by a toss from a center player or by a ring player stepping in for it.

CIRCLE STRIDE BALL

Circle stride ball is a popular ball game, and is played with either a basketball or a football. One player is chosen to be "it." All the rest of the players form a circle, standing with hands on their knees and feet apart, touching the feet of the players on either side to form a barricade for the ball. The man who is "it" stands in the center of the ring thus formed and tries to throw the ball out of the circle, between the feet of the ring men. These try to prevent the passage of the ball by stopping it with their hands. The center man must keep on throwing the ball until it finally leaves the circle. Then the player between whose feet or on whose right side the ball passed out becomes "it," and changes places with the man in the ring. In playing, if any ring man moves his feet in any way or loses his balance, he becomes "it" in place of the center.—Pictorial Review.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE :-: CHILDREN'S :-: PAGE

WHAT THEY DO

Here are the proper words to use in describing the different sounds made by various living creatures:

The bullfinch pipes, the cat mews, the low lows, the crow caws, the donkey rays, the dove coos, the duck quacks, the elephant trumpets, the frog croaks, the hen cackles, the horse neighs, the iyna laughs, the lion roars, the monkey chatters, the owl hoots, the peacock screams, the rooster crows, the serpent hisses, the sheep bleats, the turkey gobbles, the wolf howls.

These are all distinctive verbs and should always be used in their proper connection, because it would be just as wrong to say that an elephant roars as it would be to say that a duck sings.—Brocton Enterprise.

SHIP AHOY!

My bowl of milk, you will agree
Makes a delightful China sea;
And for a ship both brave and stanch
A little piece of bread I launch.
But first I load it just for fun,
With currants from my supper bun,
A little jam, some jelly sweet,
And then the cargo is complete.
My little ship all brave and gay
To foreign countries sails away.
Sometimes I take my silver spoon
And raise a terrible typhoon!
All white with foam the billows roll
And nearly overflow the bowl.
Right gallantly the ship behaves—
No use, she sinks beneath the waves,
And then I chuckle in high glee,
And swallow both the ship and sea!
—Elizabeth Knobel, in Continent.

WHAT TO TAKE ON CAMPING TRIP

CAMPING is a splendid experience for all boys, and the less equipment they can get along with the more practical good they will gain from the trip. With careful planning, the amount of equipment can always be cut down to a minimum.

The handy boy will think of lots of things to make while in camp, and he should not fail to take along an axe, hammer, saw, jackknife, nails of several sizes—including a supply of spikes—tacks, screw-hooks, screw-eyes, staples, wire, cord and rope, for tools and working materials. Nails, hooks and staples may be carried in tin cans, but they will pack with less waste space in small bags made of canvas, denim or burlap. These bags should be provided with drawstrings.

Unless a small sheet-iron camp stove is taken along, you must build an open fireplace. Two logs are placed upon the ground side by side, with one pair of ends about one foot apart to form the sides of the fireplace. By slanting the logs in this fashion, small utensils can be set across the logs at the narrow end of the fireplace, and larger ones at the wide end. For suspending pails and other utensils over the fire, a horizontal pole, known as the lug-pole, should extend over the fireplace from one end to the other, upon which to hang pot-hooks. One end of the lug-pole may be spiked to a tree and the other end supported in the crotch of a pole driven into the ground. The pot-hooks may be either short pieces of tree branches, with a fork left on one end large enough to hook over the lug-pole, and one or two nails driven in near the other end upon which to hang utensils; or they can be made out of wire. By making wire pot-hooks in short lengths, it is possible to hang your utensils at any height above the fire that you wish, and you can hang cooked food at the right height to keep it warm, without burning it.

The camp crane furnishes another simple method of suspending food over a fire. Oftentimes a small sapling will be in such a position that it can be bent over for such a crane. The end of the

OLD-TIME JULY 4 CELEBRATION

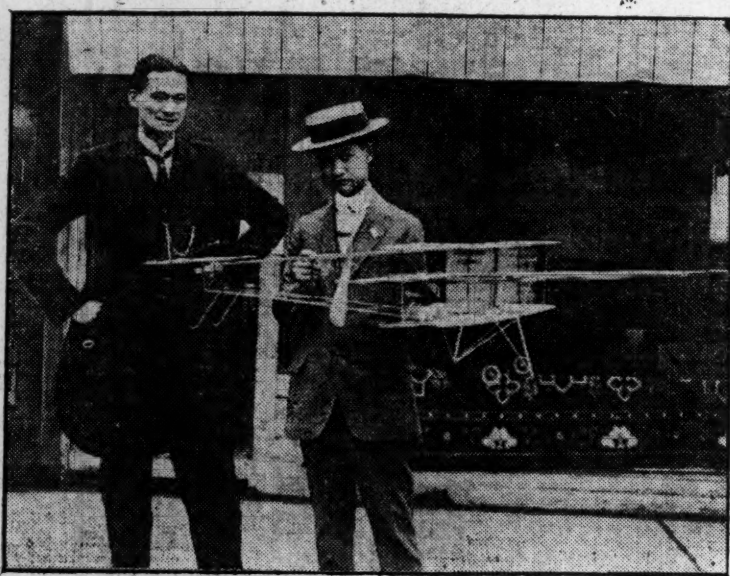
THE most enjoyable celebration of the Fourth of July that I ever experienced was given in my childhood days at Elk Grove, Cook county, Ill., in 1843, writes Harry O. Page in the Continent. A band of New England people had taken up farms thereabouts, but in spite of their very busy lives and crude occupations they had not forgotten the New England spirit or their veneration for the old flag. So it was determined that, for once, at least, they would have a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth.

A little point jutting from the main woods of Elk Grove was selected for the celebration. The woods were luxuriant and scented with flowers. The place was soon made clear and a long table constructed that would accommodate 50 guests or more. About 10 o'clock the people began to arrive, some coming five or six miles and all in their farm wagons, each party bringing food for the table.

The women wore their calashes and the little girls were in their summer calicoes with pantalets to match; and such a bustling as there was of the dear New England mothers as they set the table and looked after their little flocks of children, some of them babes in arms.

The men gathered in knots and talked of farm life or the Harrison and Tyler administration, fanning themselves with their homemade straw hats. In place of the shrimps, salads and creams of today

BOY BUILDS MODEL AEROPLANE DAY AT GRANDMA'S



(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London)

School boy Ming Sing Kwei, son of Kwei Chih, who has constructed a working model of an aeroplane

KWEI CHIH is secretary to the Chinese legation in London, and like a number of his fellow countrymen, is a deep thinker and an earnest student of the many questions which are engaging the attention of politicians throughout the world today. It is not necessary to spend more than a few moments talking to Kwei Chih, who has mastered the English language in a most creditable

manner, in order to recognize that he has thought very deeply over the present situation in China, and is as well acquainted with the various developments which have led up to the revolution as he is able to talk upon the question of its ultimate effect upon China and the Chinese people, writes a London contributor to the Monitor.

Kwei Chih has a son, Ming Sing Kwei, who is a mere schoolboy, but who apparently takes the greatest interest in modern inventions and especially in aviation. The boy has constructed a model aeroplane which can be seen in the Chinese village at the exhibition now being held at the Crystal Palace. Kwei Chih has long since adopted European dress, and there is little in the photograph of his son to distinguish him from many of his European schoolmates.

LITTLE PROBLEM

23. James and John are cycling to a village 20 miles distant, and when they have gone only four miles John's machine breaks down. They wish to reach their destination at the same time. They both can walk or they can use the cycle alternately. They can walk four miles an hour and cycle eight miles an hour. Which is the quicker way?

Answer to Little Problem No. 22.—The smallest number of ducks Farmer Bell could have had was three.

BOY RUNS FORT SMITH BOOSTER

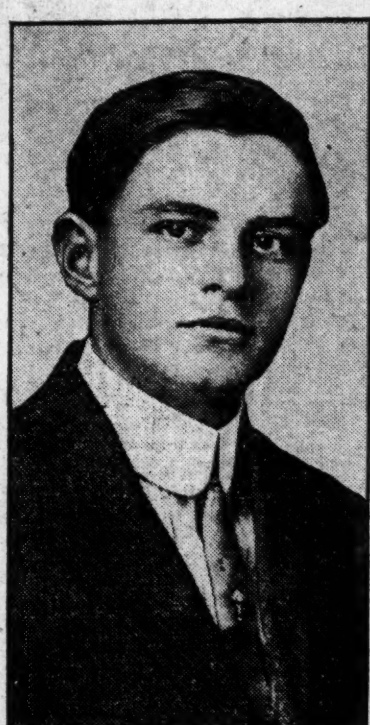
FOUR years ago, Curtis C. Wright, 14 years old, accepted a position, to last during vacation, at \$2 per week in a job printing establishment in Ft. Smith, Ark. This young printer finding the work to his liking, soon started a paper of his own. It was four pages 6x9 and he named it "The Ft. Smith Booster."

This paper has appeared every Saturday since. It began with an edition of 500 copies and has always been distributed free. Master Wright did his own reporting and editing, solicited his own advertisements, set the type from a lot of second hand material, 25 pounds body type and three fonts of advertising type. The use of a press was given him by his employers. Two years ago "The Booster" had grown to four pages, 9x12, and 2000 copies were distributed by four hired carrier boys.

The little paper is now printed on its own cylinder press, regular six column, four pages. It has a corps of type setters and it takes 10 boys to distribute each Saturday's edition.

The young editor has found a distinctive class of news to his liking, and evidently to the good of his paper, for it has become the possessor of a considerable and very loyal line of advertising. It is a commercial success.

In a year Mr. Wright will finish the Ft. Smith high school. Meantime he will settle the question of whether to undertake a college course or give his whole time to the "Ft. Smith Booster."



CURTIS C. WRIGHT
Founder and publisher of a weekly paper at Fort Smith, Ark.

HAPPY BANANA LAND CHILDREN

THE bright-eyed little Cuban children eat bananas every day of their lives for breakfast, dinner and supper, yet they never get tired of the fruit. Their mothers make a kind of flour by grinding small strips of dried bananas. Then they bake banana biscuits and banana bread for their families. The little Cuban children are very happy standing around the fire waiting for green bananas to bake, for they are as fond of that fruit as you are of roast apples. Sometimes the little boys of the island are sent to banana orchards to gather the young shoots of the trees. When they bring them home their mothers boil the sprouts, just as your mothers cook kale or spinach.

When a banana tree is cut down the girls and boys think it lots of fun to gather the long leaves which grow at the top of the stalk. These they take home to be made into a dark dye, or

the boys sometimes sell them, for Cuban boys like to earn money as well as little fellows in other lands. Even the long, tough fibers of the leaves are valuable, for they are made into grass cloth. In the island of the chubby, dark skinned Cuban girls and boys the banana tree is called the royal palm, because it is the king of their trees. Often their houses are built of long, straight tree trunks.

Our orchard trees live many years, but the banana trees do not. Every year they die after bearing fruit, but first they send up shoots, which grow into tall trees in a few months. Soon great banana clusters appear on them and before the trees are a year old heavy bunches of the fruit are cut and shipped to the boys and girls of other countries who think there is nothing so good for lunch as a large, yellow banana.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Prince and Charlie ready,
Waiting at the gate;
All us children scramble in—
Hurry, don't be late!

Up the row of shades,
Down the hill so steep,
Prince and Charlie pull us
Through the water deep.

File out all together
Quick as we can be—
First a kiss for Grandma,
Then the cherry tree.

Dinner bell a-ringing,
Muffins piping hot,
Chicken too and dumplings
Steaming in the pot.

Cherry pie a-plenty,
Ginger cake so good,
Oh, if we could only eat
Bushels more of food!

Hiding in the barn loft,
Sliding down the hay,
Gathering up the eggs—My!
How Granny's hens do lay!

Five o'clock a-striking,
Such a lot of tears!
Wish the day 'at Grandma's
Was a hundred years.
—Woman's Magazine.

PUNCTUATION

Edith was just beginning to study punctuation.
"You see, mamma," she explained, "when you write 'Sent,' you put a hat-pin after it, but when you ask a question, then you put down a buttonhook."
—Continued.

CAMERA CONTEST



Two busy residents of a Maine farm that may be said to typify innocence and friendship

TWO CANOEISTS MAKE A FLOAT

MY chum and I own two canoes and a rowboat. The first year we built a boathouse, which exhausted our funds, and we were obliged to wait till the next spring before we could consider the expense of making a float. Most floats are constructed of spars or logs, with a mooring on top.

As we purposed to make the float ourselves, we wanted to find the easiest and cheapest way of doing so. The spars were costly, and, besides, are clumsy, and for a float of adequate size they would have to be so large that we could not move them alone.

As we lived in the city we could not get logs, or, if we could, we should have had a big bill for cartage. It was while we were painting the boathouse one afternoon that we saw an empty barrel floating by. My chum said he had an idea that we could make a float after all.

We went to one of the grocery stores and got four new flour barrels, with the heads, at a cost of 25 cents apiece.

We took them, two by two, over to the boathouse, and then went to a nearby lumber yard and got three joists, which cost us 55 cents, and our tools, and we were ready to begin work.

First we laid two barrels end to end about two feet apart; then about 10 feet from those we laid the other two in the same way. Then we took two of the joists and laid them on each side of the barrels on edge. Taking the other we cut it in two pieces six feet long, which left a waste space four feet in length. We then nailed the two 16 foot pieces and the two six foot pieces together in the form of a rectangle.

Then having propped the barrels to keep them in place we lifted this hollow rectangle upon them so that it rested on their sides. Cutting the four foot joists into four one-foot pieces we utilized them as corner braces.

Next we fastened the barrels to the frame, and, after painting them with a coat of thick paint to fill the cracks, we launched the craft. Then we covered the frame with the boards, laying them crosswise. A ring bolt in each corner and a roller in the middle and an old hose pipe tacked around the edges completed the float.

This we found a most excellent float, and, above all, it was light, could be hauled out on the bank easily or stored during the winter. As it rose and fell with the tide there was no trouble in launching the boats at any time.

Below is a table of expenses:

Barrels at 25 cents each.....	\$1.00
Joists at \$20 per M.....	.55
Boards at \$30 per M.....	3.00
Nails at 4 cents a pound.....	.20
Paint at 20 cents a can.....	.20
Rings at 20 cents each.....	.80
Total.....	\$5.75

While the prices of these articles, particularly the lumber, have risen somewhat, the cost of this float will remain extremely small.—Washington Herald.

FIRST LETTER

"Oh, there is a letter for me, for me! Let's open it, Dolly Deary, and see what it is that some one has written about," Sang dear little May with a skip and shout.

The letter was printed. The words were so tall That May had no trouble in reading them all. Her very first letter! Indeed she was proud To her mother and dolly she read it aloud.

"Dear little May, Will you come and take tea Today in my yard, it is sunny at three? And do bring dolly. I made up this rhyme. Come early! We'll have just the very best time."

Your dear little playmate, Jane Annabel Lee."

"Oh, mother," cried May, "think! A letter for me!" Of course it was sunny. It just couldn't rain! So May and her dolly went visiting Jane. —Dew Drops.

WEE BIRD'S NEST

The humming bird's nest is composed mostly of cotton-like substance, yellow and whitish in color which may perhaps be obtained from cat tail flags. This is so thickly covered with small pieces of lichens held on by a web-like substance that the whole thing looks like a small knot on the limb.

My father and I discovered seven nests all on apple trees, and I have seen one since on a dead branch of maple. The first nest, about 20 feet up from the ground, was betrayed to my father by the bird's lighting twice in succession on the same place. Investigation explained the mystery, the nest was confiscated and is in my possession now. Within a week the brave little mother had completed a new nest on the other side of the same tree beside the path and so low that I could reach the branch with my hand, pull it down and look in. We children begged daily permission to visit the humming bird's nest, but it was sparingly granted.

I cannot say how soon the young hatched, but they looked like the little black wild honey bees to me more than like birds. But they grew rapidly and improved in beauty until in an incredibly short time they sat full grown side by side on the nest.—Burroughs Nature Club.

BOSTON'S SCOUTS

Scouts of Boston have caught the enthusiasm of the principles of the movement regarding cleanliness and civic beauty. They are hunting for vacant lots which they can clean and plant with flowers and vegetable seeds. They are working under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, which is offering awards to the troops that have the best gardens and the prettiest lots.

SEAFOAM FUDGE

Mix two cupsful of sugar, a cup of cold water and two thirds of a cup of grated chocolate, put over the fire and boil until it spins a thread from the time of a fork dipped into the syrup. Take it from the fire, beat in the stiff white of an egg and whip until the mixture is stiff. Turn into a greased pan and cut into squares.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MARKING ON WOOD

If any one has a pyrograph outfit use it for marking hockey sticks, baseball bats, tennis rackets and all such wooden things, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Painted names can wear or be scratched off, but when burned in deep the identification is there to stay.

MAKE THE FARMER YOUR FRIEND

HENRY CLAY THOMPSON, JR., scout commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., who has spent much time in the woods with the boy scouts of St. Louis, advises boys to stand in with the farmers and always remember the rights of the men on whose land they camp. In his talk to the boys he says:

"If every time you go near a farmhouse you steal a few apples or break down a gate or commit some other equal depredation, after a while the farmers will hate a boy scout more than they do a black snake. This will be unfair to every other scout who goes into the woods and country to learn the beauties and secrets of God's creation. Every scout should make it a point to be careful about his conduct. When you are near a farmer's house put yourself in his position; think how you would feel.

"If you intend to stay all night on a place, first find the farmer and ask

his permission to camp there. He will very likely be glad to have you there. But you must not forget to try to do him a good turn. Try to help him in some way. Maybe you can take the horses to water or maybe his wife would like to have a couple of buckets of water from the spring. These little things will win him over to your side and make him your friend.

"Next morning don't forget to burn up all the paper and clean up the trash that has accumulated. If you had a tent, don't forget to fill in the trenches. Be sure and see that your campfire is out and that you have buried all the tin cans and bones.

"We have too much at stake to allow any boys to make an enemy of a farmer. He is willing to meet us halfway, and if every scout tries to do his good turn for the farmer, then he will come more than halfway and do more than his share to make you comfortable."—Philadelphia North American.

WHALE HEADED STORK SHOWN

A NEW arrival at the London zoo is the whale-headed stork, a specimen of which has not been seen in the gardens since 1860, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The bird, which has taken possession of the Mouse house on the north bank of the canal, was presented to

the zoological society by the sirdar of Egypt, Sir Reginald Wingate. It was taken when young from its nest by Mr. A. L. Butler, chief of the game preservation department of the Sudan, and reared by hand. The habitat of the bird is the swampy country on the banks of the White Nile. Its bill, which is unlike that of any other known bird, is about nine inches long and as broad as the head. Head and bill together have a resemblance to a whale's head. Naturalists now agree that the bird is more closely related to the herons than to the storks. Its legs are long and still like and it is in the habit of standing motionless in the water with fixed gaze, like a heron.

RIDDLES

When are two apples alike?
When pared.
What is it everybody wishes for and tries to get rid of?
A good appetite.
What goes up when the rain comes down?
An umbrella.
Spell "enemy" in three letters.
Foe.—New York World.

PATIENT FISHER

Six little minnows live down in the brook, And a boy I know, with a bent-pin hook,

Goes every day and sits in the sun, Vainly trying to catch—just one. Many, oh! many a good game of play He misses while sitting there, full half a day.

And while he's keeping so still in the sun, These minnows are just a-having their fun.

Darting about as much as to say, "Sir, we mean to keep out of your way!"

You can't catch us with an old bent-pin!"
Dash, splash, wiggle-a-fin!
—Little Folks' Magazine.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of current interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

BANGOR COMMERCIAL—At the close of March the amount of tonnage under construction in the shipyards of the United Kingdom aggregated 1,686,000 tons. At the close of 1911 the aggregate was 1,519,000 tons, which was without precedent up to that time, but the addition to that total of 167,000 tons indicates extraordinary activity in the shipbuilding industry. The building of large ships still continues, since at Belfast the total of 328,000 tons under construction represents only 20 vessels. Three vessels of 40,000 tons and over are now being built. Of the total tonnage under construction, 75,000 tons are destined for the British colonies, 48,600 tons for Germany and 44,000 tons for Norway.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Wake county, North Carolina, has set an example of so much value to some other parts of the country that the national bureau of education has made the matter the subject of a bulletin. Wake county needed school funds. In an effort to meet that need, a system of cultivation of lands lying near schoolhouses was undertaken. Scholars and parents participated in the work. The financial result was an addition of \$1200 to the money available for education. Not a big amount in comparison with the sums required for schools in our large cities. But an immense help to the educational interests of Wake county. The work of raising the crops proved the occasion for valuable agricultural education. At the same time, the "farming bees" were voted the most enjoyable affairs in the history of the county.

KANSAS CITY STAR—In the building of good roads Missouri ranks with the most constructively progressive states in the Union. What a fine distinction for a commonwealth this! The people of Missouri are appreciating now the profit there is in public improvements. The old fear of bonds has been outgrown. The former ideal of the lowest tax rate is being replaced by the ideal of getting the most values from the public revenues. Who can place a limit on the prosperity of Missouri when to its natural resources for wealth is added this factor of a constructive spirit of progress in its people?

DETROIT PRESS—The small city park idea is obtaining considerable vogue in Kansas. In former time inhabitants

SUMMER CAMPS

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MERRILL'S LOG CABIN CAMPS At Highland Lake, Stoddard, N. H., for LADIES or ladies and escorts, personally conducted. Parties of six or more will leave Boston every Saturday morning for the camp. Call at Room 445 Tremont bldg., and see large birds eye view painting of camp, lake and beautiful surrounding country and meet lady who will conduct camps, and receive full information.

WHERE SMILE COMES HANDY

A man, apparently from out of town, stepped up to the ticket-seller and asked: "Been in town long?" "Quite a while," replied the ticket-seller. "Know a man named O'Connell?" "No." "Sure you don't know O'Connell?" "Say," said the ticket-seller, "there are 5,000,000 people in New York. Do you expect me to know every man in the city?" "No," replied the other, "but I thought you might have sense enough to know one."—New York Telegraph.

A RUGGED ROAD

"How far is it from here to the next suburb?" asked the stranger in the automobile. "It's four rocky hills, two deep creeks and 19 policemen with stop watches," said the native by the wayside.—Christian Advocate.

UNUSUAL SITUATION

At a baseball game in Chicago the gatekeeper hurried to Comisky, leader of the White Sox, and said: "Umpire Hurst is here with two friends. Shall I pass 'em in?" "An umpire with two friends!" gasped Comisky. "Sure!"—Everybody's.

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LUMBER DEMAND INCREASES WITH ORDERS FOR CARS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Supplemental orders for equipment placed by the Harriman lines recently, together with orders previously given, will require nearly 50,000,000 feet of lumber, all of which will be purchased in Oregon and Washington. Early orders for freight cars, flat cars, cabooses and other rolling stock taking wood construction will consume approximately 30,000,000 feet of lumber. These orders are being filled now. The tremendous fruit and grain crop promised in the northwest and other territory tributary to the Harriman system, has demanded additional equipment and orders have been placed with the American Car & Foundry Company to supply the necessary cars. As in the previous orders, the condition is attached that all wood used in the construction be procured in Oregon and Washington.

CANADIAN FLAG IS UNION JACK

OTTAWA, Ont.—There has been some controversy of late in the capital as to the actual flag of Canada. The matter is settled by the following despatch received from the secretary of state for the colonies by the Governor-General: "Sir—I should be glad if you would cause the public to be informed that the Union Jack is the national flag of Canada, as of all other parts of his majesty's dominions, and may be flown on land by all British subjects and that of the red ensign, with the arms of the Dominion of Canada in the fly, is intended to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels."

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

WHERE SMILE COMES HANDY

A man, apparently from out of town, stepped up to the ticket-seller and asked: "Been in town long?" "Quite a while," replied the ticket-seller. "Know a man named O'Connell?" "No." "Sure you don't know O'Connell?" "Say," said the ticket-seller, "there are 5,000,000 people in New York. Do you expect me to know every man in the city?" "No," replied the other, "but I thought you might have sense enough to know one."—New York Telegraph.

A RUGGED ROAD

"How far is it from here to the next suburb?" asked the stranger in the automobile. "It's four rocky hills, two deep creeks and 19 policemen with stop watches," said the native by the wayside.—Christian Advocate.

UNUSUAL SITUATION

At a baseball game in Chicago the gatekeeper hurried to Comisky, leader of the White Sox, and said: "Umpire Hurst is here with two friends. Shall I pass 'em in?" "An umpire with two friends!" gasped Comisky. "Sure!"—Everybody's.

ALL ONE, ANYWAY

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. When she had finished she put this question: "Who can tell me what the highest form of animal life is?" Whereupon the pupil nearest her hastened to supply the answer as follows: "The giraffe."—Lippincott's.

SOOTHING EFFECT

She—What was it the choir just sang? He—From the appearance of the congregation, I think it must have been some kind of a lullaby.—Laughter.

AND PRESIDENTS, TOO

Gabe—Has Jones a good memory? Steve—Should say he has. Why, he can name you the last six Vice-Presidents of the United States.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC

I cannot sing the old songs, Perhaps it's just as well. I'm singing in a glee club, Where you merely have to yell. —Washington Star.

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BUILDINGS Beautiful modern dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium 100x50 feet, with basket ball courts, bowling alley, etc. School building with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shops, etc. Large and attractive cottages for a limited number of younger boys.

ATHLETICS Every facility for football, basket ball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won titles in succession the Interstate Preparatory League Baseball championship, and gained many notable victories in basket ball and in football. During the past year the school had, besides its regular football team, four basket ball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

SCHOOL WORK A Faculty of experienced college bred teachers, working together for common ends, insures thoroughness and efficiency of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire a real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

HOME LIFE The school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by parents and those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING This school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give—it keeps in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges. It stands ready to help a boy fight his battles, to counsel and instruct, to warn and advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the struggles of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in a distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Lehigh, Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. Besides, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

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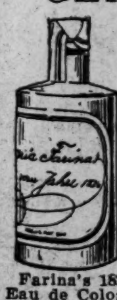
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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

A committee, of which the president, Miss Louise M. Young, is chairman, has been appointed by Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, No. 13, to make arrangements for a celebration of the twentieth anniversary in September. The auxiliary was the first formed in Massachusetts and an elaborate program is being made up, which will include speaking by state and national officers, and representatives of other patriotic bodies. One of the guests will be Mrs. Staples Whitney, national president and formerly local president.

The selectmen last night issued building permits to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Colbert for a new \$4500 residence at 75 West Chestnut street, and to Frank W. Smith for an \$1800 dwelling at 10 Eaton street.

WINCHESTER

Calumet Club is enlarging its clubhouse by the erection of a new reading room and the closing in of the piazza. A part of the present piazza will be used as a reading room and an entrance made from the reception hall. The room will be largely of glass on two sides.

Work will commence next week removing the Chapin house on Church street to a new location, when foundations will be started for the new national bank building. It is planned to have the new bank building ready for occupancy Dec. 1.

CONCORD

The Rev. B. S. Winchester of this town is one of the principal speakers at the Sunday School Congregational Institute, which opened today at Frankfort, Mich., and which will last till July 30.

Several members of the Concord Gun Club are taking part in the shooting tournament at North Leominster today under the auspices of the Clinton Gun Club and the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting.

PEMBROKE

Members of Pembroke grange held a meeting last evening at their hall at Pembroke Center. The address was given by Joseph J. Shepherd of Pembroke, who spoke on "The Preservation of Our Forests." A discussion followed on "The Important Elements in Good Citizenship." Those who participated were Joseph T. Ford, Elliott Magoun, Louis Sherman and Lawrence Gardner.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor will probably call another special meeting of the aldermen for acting upon appointments of police sergeants to be made by the mayor. During the next two months the public library will not be open on Sunday. On Saturday it will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. and other week days will close at 6 o'clock.

QUINCY

Papers are being circulated for the renomination of Representative Walter E. Piper as Republican candidate for representative in the fifth Norfolk district.

Squamit Yacht Club holds a party at its clubhouse at Wollaston beach this evening.

WHITMAN

Mrs. Abbie Copeland of this town is in charge of the annual outing of the D. A. Russell W. R. C., to be held next Friday.

The Methodist Sunday school is having its annual outing today at Robbins pond.

LEXINGTON

At the third union service of the First Parish Unitarian and the Hancock Congregational churches in the Unitarian church Sunday morning, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Charles W. Huntington, D. D., of Toledo, O.

PLYMPTON

A party of about 15 Boston newboys are occupying a camp on the shores of Lake Monponset.

The annual inspection of Plympton grange took place last evening at their hall.

BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. Charles H. Brigham of Dorchester will preach at the Baptist church tomorrow morning and evening during the absence of the Rev. L. E. Ackland, who is on a vacation.

RANDOLPH

The Turner free public library is to be closed from July 27 to August 10, to enable an examination and inspection of books.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Special Offer During July
To introduce our White Wash Jersey Tops and Attachable Flounces we offer during July a combination of Jersey Top and Two Flounces as follows:
One White Jersey Top made to measure and fitted and beaded for attachable flounces
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Equivalent to two Petticoles
Both Flounces attachable and detachable. The Jersey Top wears generally 2 to 3 years.
The regular price of this outfit is \$8.00. This offer is good as long as our materials for flounces last, but not after July 31st, when we take account of stock.

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81 PORTLAND STREET.

WALTHAM

Riverside lodge, N. E. O. P., will have a trolley ride to Lakeville park tomorrow. Special cars have been chartered and it is expected that about 150 members will take the trip.

J. H. McKenna, chief of police, has resumed his duties after his annual vacation of two weeks, during which time he attended the annual convention of the National Association of Chiefs of Police held at Toronto.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The public library will be closed from July 27 to Aug. 12.

The position as principal of the high school, left vacant by William J. Woodward, resigned, will be filled next year by William J. Nutter of Haven, Me. Mr. Nutter was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1902 and from Harvard in 1906. He has since taught in Norton, Chatham and Millis, Mass., and in Charleston and Blue Hill, Me.

JAMES BRYCE GIVEN DEGREE

NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun from Adelaide, S. Aus., states that the University of Adelaide has conferred the degree of LL. D. on James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington.

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slightly scratched 2 lbs. for 25c
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MAKES A NEW SURFACE
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Each Package Guaranteed to Make

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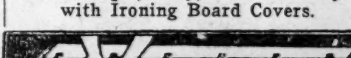
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3000 RALLS of Japanese rugs, exceptional value; our rug department offers an excellent opportunity for agents to make a few hundred dollars quick; in addition, we carry the largest line of household specialties in the market, as well as patent novelties; our prices are lower and our deliveries are more prompt than can be had elsewhere. Send for our Buyers' Guide of 164 pages. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 48 Chauncy St., Boston. The House of 1000 Specialties.

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FURNITURE STORAGE
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Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet.
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Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

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1/2 gallon and 1 gallon cans with sprayer.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE

CHESTNUT HILL

TO LET—Brand-new stucco house with red tiled roof, 10 rooms and two bathrooms, oak, chestnut and white enamel finish, hardwood floors, hot water heat, 8 fireplaces, electric lights, etc.; will be finished to suit tenant; ample grounds and convenient to street and electric cars.

PRICE \$8000

FOR SALE—Single house on Osborne Road, Brookline, four rooms on first floor, four chambers and bath on second, two rooms on third; oak and white enamel finish, hardwood floors, hot water heat, fireplace; in good order throughout and ready for immediate occupancy.

LONGWOOD AVE.

TO LET—Several modern sunny apartments of 8 rooms, reception hall and bath, hardwood floors, electric lights, heat, continuous hot water and janitor service; attractive surroundings and convenient to Longwood Station. Moderate rentals to permanent tenants.

PRICE REDUCED

FOR SALE—Well-built single house in Brookline, 12 rooms, modern bath, hardwood floors, hot water heat, electric lights, etc.; will be sold with small payment down, balance at 5 per cent.

Brookline Apartments of Every Description

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Bldg., Boston (Tel. 110 Main)

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219 Washington St., Brookline Village (Tel. 4240 Brookline)

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE

OBSOLETE STUDIES ARE DROPPED BY PITTSBURGH FROM SCHOOL COURSES

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh's school authorities are revising the course of study for next year, says the Gazette Times. Revision is demanded everywhere by the people and in Pittsburgh they will get what they want soon.

Investigation shows that the Allegheny county schools as conducted in most of the large boroughs are operated under more advanced systems than under the methods used in the cities by the late central boards of education.

The explanation of this condition is that the educators of the county and boroughs have been free to act upon their own initiatives instead of being entangled and trammelled by the meshes of red tape as was the old system in the cities. Great things are said to be sure to come to Pittsburgh under the emancipation offered by the new code.

Dr. Samuel Hamilton, for 26 years superintendent of the Allegheny county schools, announces: "Last year a new course of study was introduced. It is based on the syllabus sent out by the state school department showing the minimum requirements for entrance to high school. It was introduced in nearly all of the largest districts under county supervision, and also in Braddock, Homestead, McKees Rocks, Tarentum and Wilkensburg."

An examination of the new course for the county and borough schools shows that the result was reached by the simple process of eliminating so-called useless material.

The total expenditures for public school purposes in Allegheny county last year, including the cities, amounted to

Country Club District

FOR SALE—Owner going abroad, will sacrifice his estate situated in the court end of Brookline, overlooking the Country Club and the many fine estates for which this part of the town is noted. House part field stone and part bungalow; 13 spacious rooms, reception hall, billiard room, conservatory and two bathrooms; hardwood floors, combination heat, 6 fireplaces, ample verandas, etc. The stable is commodious and the grounds are ample, with many trees and shrubs.

PRICE \$100,000

FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—Several attractive furnished houses in various parts of Brookline; also some desirable furnished apartments for long or short periods.

BEACON STREET

FOR SALE—Four-story brick house near Carleton st., containing 12 rooms, two bathrooms; mahogany, oak and white enamel finish, hardwood floors, 7 fireplaces, electric lights; will be sold at a very great sacrifice; possession Sept. 1.

GARAGE TO LET

Well appointed garage near Hampton Court, Beacon and St. Paul sts., Brookline; ample floor space, electric lights and other modern appointments. Rent \$50 per month.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

To Be Sold at About Half Cost. A beautiful home, 2½ acres of land, in the old historic town of Quincy, Mass. A most select neighborhood where estates have not changed hands for years. An ideal place for children; easy access to the best private and public schools. A large Colonial house, with several thoroughly remodeled, parquetry floors, electric lights, large bathrooms, new plumbing and heating for child use ready for use, together with farm which will produce everything required. Near railroad and adapted to a select colony of several hundred families. A small syndicate can be developed to underwrite the proposition for the purpose of forming an association to build or sell lots on easy terms under present restrictions. The property is owned by D. D. COLLINS, 34 School st., Boston, Mass. Photographs at office.

South Shore Estate

Beautiful Home overlooking Franklin Park and Blue Hills, 12 large bright airy rooms, oak floors throughout, large reception hall and upper hall, alcoves, dining room with sideboard, library with bookcase, tiled bath, lavatory, 3 open fireplaces, billiard room, excellent recreation, heater, gas and electricity, ample land and garden, splendid neighborhood and convenient, no drawbacks; built for home at cost of \$18,000 above land; lady owner will sell for \$7,000, still with back mortgage if desired. GREENWOOD, 2 Washington st., Grove Hall.

At \$6500—Less than Real Value.

Beautiful estate, modern 14-room house, built at once; price \$11,000; \$6500 may remain on lot at 4½ per cent. Tel. Owner, Main 0680, or Newton Station, 746-M. Address R 49, Monitor Office.

BROOKLINE FOR SALE

House of 16 rooms, finished in hard woods, three bathrooms, 12 rooms, oak and pine in the state. Chance for 100 of best cottage and bungalow sites, with modern suit for child use ready for use, together with farm which will produce everything required. Near railroad and adapted to a select colony of several hundred families. A small syndicate can be developed to underwrite the proposition for the purpose of forming an association to build or sell lots on easy terms under present restrictions. The property is owned by D. D. COLLINS, 34 School st., Boston, Mass. Photographs at office.

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WHY PAY RENT

When you can buy for little or nothing down, a brand new house, just off Commonwealth Avenue, in Aberdeen (near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir) containing 7 rooms, reception hall and bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights and every modern convenience; will be finished to purchaser as to wall papers, lighting fixtures, etc.; a proper place to bring up the children and as easily cared for as an apartment; special inducements will be offered during the next few days.

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READY FOR INSPECTION

Commonwealth Avenue Apartments

THE FINEST IN BOSTON

Consisting of Living Room, Reception Room, Chamber, Dining Room, Large Kitchenette with full sized range, refrigerator, etc. The most up-to-date apartments in Massachusetts.

PRIVATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

W. McDONALD, 95 MILK STREET

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506 Old South Bldg

IMMIGRANT STATION AT NEW ORLEANS IS OPEN TO ALL SHIPS

Progressive Union Invites
Transportation Firm to
Investigate Southern Port
Conditions

FOLDER IS ISSUED

NEW ORLEANS—Every steamship line entering the ports of the United States on the Atlantic, gulf and Pacific sides has been invited to send a personal representative to New Orleans to investigate conditions here with the view of entering this port and utilizing the facilities which will be offered by the United States immigrant station, which is expected to be open before Christmas of the present year, says the Picayune.

Ground was broken for the station on April 11 of this year and was made a matter of considerable ceremony by the Progressive Union, and shortly thereafter two Italian lines sent their New York and Italian representatives here to investigate.

Manager M. B. Trezevant has sent the following letter to some 70 steamship companies operating into Canadian, Atlantic, gulf and Pacific ports:

"The United States immigrant station at New Orleans is expected to be completed before Jan. 1, 1913. When finished it will be the largest and most efficient immigrant station south of Philadelphia, and will serve as the nearest gateway for an immense area of country, including the gulf and Mississippi valley states, as well as the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states.

"Without ships to bring immigrants in large quantities, the station will be

of little practical use. It is for the purpose of seeing that this situation does not occur we address you and invite you to make a serious and careful investigation of all the facts surrounding the matter, with a view to putting an immigrant service into New Orleans. You need hardly be told that the South today is the most inviting field from an immigrant and homeseeking standpoint, and our desire is to cooperate with you in realizing in a practical way upon the advantages presented by the existence and operation of the New Orleans immigrant station.

"That you may have more detailed information relative to the accommodations and arrangements of the station, I enclose you herewith a folder giving facts connected therewith.

"We will be glad to hear from you at your early convenience."

The folder which was mentioned in the letter is in brief all the essential facts relative to the facilities and equipment of the immigrant station, and gives a table showing immigrant fares from New Orleans to interior points, as compared with fares from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, evidencing a decided difference in favor of New Orleans. The pamphlet is entitled "The South for the Immigrant," and was gotten out particularly for the information of steamship companies. It contains also brief mention of climatic conditions, school and church facilities, lands, and other necessary facts in the New Orleans territory, and likewise contains the names and addresses of the immigration commissioners for Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas, as well as Louisiana Commissioner Justin F. Denechaud and United States Commissioner S. E. Redfern.

EXPERTS TO ADDRESS FARMERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A farmers' institute, under the direction of officials of the State University, with J. B. Neff of Anaheim as conductor, will be held at San Ysidro Aug. 6. Prominent experts from the university and other educational institutions will deliver addresses and answer questions relative to soil analysis, fruit culture, poultry, intensive cultivation and kindred topics which will be brought out during the sessions.

DAM AND FLUME MADE BY PORTLAND COMPANY FOR NEW POWER PLANT

Work on Big Sandy to Cost
Several Million Dollars,
Adding 30,000 Kilowatts
to Current for Portland

TO BORE MOUNTAIN

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than 500 men are engaged in building a dam and constructing a flume for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company on the Big Sandy, north of Cherryville, in Clackamas county, says the Oregonian.

Upon taking over the Mt. Hood Light & Power Company's property, the engineers deemed it advisable to develop what is known as the Big Sandy project. It is estimated that the completion of the Mt. Hood property, as planned by the new owners, will require an expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

The construction is under the direction of Chief Engineer Hewins, of J. G. White & Co. The main features of the work are the construction of a dam on the Big Sandy, the building of a flume and the digging of a canal to divert the waters through a tunnel into the Little Sandy, where the waters are again flumed to the power-house at Bull Run.

and one-half miles. Over this route there has been constructed a flume nine by 12 feet in size.

Upon the top there is a tramway with gasoline cars to carry material from the powerhouse to the mouth of the tunnel. The flume travels along the crest of the mountains, and beneath can be seen the gorges and canyons of the Little Sandy as well as the Bull Run rivers.

As a result of this development it is proposed to produce 30,000 kilowatts at the powerhouse in Bull Run. The 30,000 added to the 50,000 produced at Cascade, Estacada and Oregon City, will give the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company approximately 80,000 kilowatts. This is considered more than enough to supply the city of Portland for years to come.

There is activity throughout the Cherryville district on the part of land owners, who see in this development greater possibilities for the producing power of their land. Cherryville has organized a Commercial Club, and is trying to connect itself with a line of electric railway from Cottrell to Sandy.

It is pointed out that the several million dollars that the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company is going to spend here will make this section boom. It is only 24 miles in a direct line to Portland, and with the construction of the railway from Cottrell to Sandy, a new country will be opened and become tributary to the city.

The location of a reservoir at the Bull Run station has resulted in a number of small ranches being located at that place. This reservoir covers 200 acres of land, and when completed will form a good sized lake. It will be 25 feet deep at its lowest point. There has been constructed here a large cement intake to feed the waters into the penstocks and pass on into the turbines of the powerhouse.

When all this work is completed it will be the largest hydro-electric plant of the company, and there will be still left another development which will permit of 50,000 or 60,000 kilowatts of electricity being placed upon the wires. The combined hydro-electric power of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company will be as large as any single plant upon the Pacific coast.

CALIFORNIANS LEAVE FOR PERU TO ATTEND STUDENT CONGRESS

Promotion of Peace Cause
One of the Objects of the
Third International Conference

TO MEET CONSULS

BERKELEY, Cal.—The University of California has just sent three student delegates to the international congress of American students called to assemble at Lima, Peru, July 21 to 28. Ralph C. McGee, E. Deannan McNear and Edwin Moritz Einstein are the delegates. Messrs. McGee and McNear recently left Berkeley for New Orleans, where they take the steamer to the isthmus, while Mr. Einstein is proceeding direct from New York, where he has been visiting.

This is the third international congress of American students, the first met at Montevideo in 1908 and the second at Buenos Aires in 1910. It is hoped that the next congress may possibly be called to meet at some point in the United States. The invitation to the University of California to send delegates was transmitted through the department of state at Washington through the bureau of education there and through the Pan-American Union. The object of the conference is to cultivate a closer friendship between the students of the different American countries. The conference has in view the benefits which should result from bringing representatives of the student bodies from all the countries of America into close contact and acquaintance, with a view to the promotion of the cause of peace between the nations and a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Fourteen other prominent universities

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALIFORNIA ROAD IS SOLD

AUBURN, Cal.—The Pacific Portland Cement Company has purchased the railroad and rolling stock of the Mountain Quarries Company. The railroad was built a few months ago from Auburn to the quarries three miles distant. The quarries will be extensively developed and a factory for manufacture of by-products may be established here.

CANAL SURVEY CONTRACT LET

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey canal commission has awarded a contract for a survey and the erection of monuments to mark the route of the proposed ship canal across New Jersey. The canal will run from Bordentown to a point near South Amboy, connecting the Delaware river with Raritan bay. New Jersey is committed by legislative enactment to the expenditure of \$500,000 for a right of way for a ship canal which the United States government is to construct as a link in the proposed water route along the Atlantic coast.

CITY PARKS TO BE IMPROVED

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The board of finance has ordered \$3500 appropriated for the improvement of Bayside park in the Greenville section. The board has also appropriated \$25,000 for the improvement of the new Montgomery park at Montgomery street and Cornelius avenue. The money comes out of the park bond issue account.

POSTOFFICE TO COST \$65,000

WASHINGTON—A new postoffice for Tarentum, Pa., is assured by the action of the House appropriations committee, which has approved a bill of Representative Stephen G. Porter of the North Side, Pittsburgh, appropriating \$65,000 for the purpose. A site for the building is owned by the government. The action of the House committee followed a report from the supervising architect of the treasury who made a favorable recommendation.

PROFESSOR BOODIN LEAVES POST

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Prof. J. E. Boodin, widely known as a writer and thinker and for the last eight years a member of the philosophy department of the University of Kansas, is to leave the faculty. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the regents and the understanding is that he will not return to the university.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has sold the Hotel Norwood, a 5-story brick and stone building at 804 to 808 Washington street, corner of Oak street, South End, to Thomas M. Smith, who resold to Isaac Heller. The property is taxed for \$94,000, of which \$69,700 is carried on 3166 square feet of land.

Frank A. Russell has sold to George W. Dows of Lynn the estate located at 49 Crowsfield road, Brookline, comprising a new stucco house with all of the latest improvements, and 6000 square feet of land, the grantor being Albert Ammann of Malden. The house being new was not assessed, but the valuation is about \$17,000.

He also sold to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Niles the colonial residence and 6774 square feet of land situated 265 St. Paul street, Brookline. The purchaser is Frederick N. Bushnell of Brookline, who bought for occupancy.

Another sale made through the same office is the private frame dwelling and 5145 square feet of land, located 111 Fuller street, Brookline, assessed on a valuation of \$8000. The purchaser Mrs. Carrie A. wife of Charles D. Holmes, bought for occupancy.

The same broker also sold to W. H. O'Connell of Boston the brick house located 43 Addison road, Aspinwall hill, Brookline, the purchaser being George D. Smith of Boston, who will occupy the premises at an early date. This property was assessed at \$10,300, \$2300 of which covered the lot of 5563 square feet.

Charles Gaston Smith bought through Mr. Russell's office a lot of 12,381 square feet of land, situated on the northeasterly side of Chestnut Hill avenue, in Brookline, on which he intends to build for his own use. The grantor was Mrs. Jessie Taylor Phillips of Lawrence.

BROOKLINE PURCHASES
J. Edward Kirker has purchased for investment the business property numbered 34-36-38-40 Walnut street, Brookline. This block of four stores is opposite the Brookline Village transfer station. The property is taxed on about \$3500, while the building is rated at \$3800; the lot of land contains 2981 square feet. Title comes from Charles H. Stearns et al., trustees.

The six-family frame dwelling at 43 Walter avenue, Brookline, tax to Mary D. Trudel, has been sold by J. Edward Kirker to William Barry of Brookline, who buys for investment. The assessors' valuation is \$5000, with \$2000 on the lot at 3600 square feet.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCE
Lillian M. Pretty has taken title to a four-story well front brick dwelling on 807 Beacon street, corner of Aberdeen street, Back Bay, having purchased from Charles H. Stearns et al., trustees. The property is valued for taxes on the basis of building \$12,400, and 3040 square feet of land \$9100. Total assessment \$21,500.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES
The 3½-story brick building and 1320 square feet of land located in Eaton street near North Russell street, West End, has been purchased by Lewis Levin from Harry Price. It is valued for taxes upon \$7200, of which \$400 is on the land.

Rose Elzholtz has placed a deed on record from Boyd R. U. Walker to premises 27 Paul street between Albion and Village streets South End consisting of a three-story brick building on 1298 square feet of land. All taxed for \$6400. Land value alone is \$2000.

Ranford H. Wetmore is the new owner of an estate at 8 Decatur street, near Harrison avenue, consisting of a 3½-story and basement, well front brick dwelling and 1046 square feet of land. The assessment is \$5100 and \$2100 of this is upon the land. William Hoag made the deed.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney Building, report the sale of the new three-family house 35 Juliette street, Dorchester, for the builder, William E. Wright. The lot contains 4000 square feet and is assessed for \$800. The building being new, is not assessed. The purchaser, Patrick A. O'Brien, has bought the property for investment.

Hubert A. Murphy has purchased from Katherine E. Colver a frame dwelling and 2891 square feet of land, situated 124 Melville avenue, near Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, assessed for \$9000. The land value is included at \$900.

August Gustafson has purchased from the Associated Trust a frame dwelling and 4397 square feet of land located 124 Southern avenue, Dorchester, assessed for \$2200. Land value alone is \$900.

PURCHASE IN JAMAICA PLAIN
Robert T. Fowler has sold for Mary E. Fiala her property situated 84 Pyl Gore street, Jamaica Plain. The purchaser, Joseph L. Audette, buys for occupancy. The estate consists of a substantial two-family frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land, assessed for about \$6400.

SALE OF EVERETT HOMES
The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney Building, reports the sale of the estate 37 and 39 Waverly avenue, Everett, for Jennie F. Straight. The estate consists of a two-family house and a lot of 4000 square feet, and is assessed for \$3600, \$800 being on the lot. The purchaser, Mrs. Daisy A. Svedeman, bought the property for occupancy.

Deeds have been recorded this week

conveying title to the estate at 15 and 17 Belmont street, Everett, consisting of a three-apartment house of 15 rooms with all modern improvements and 4000 square feet of land. The grantor was John F. Kinney, the purchaser Robert Tobin. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

ROSLINDALE HOME PURCHASED
Henry W. Savage reports he has passed final papers in his sale of the estate at 70 Penfield street, Roslindale, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling and garage, together with 5000 square feet of land, assessed for \$3000, of which \$500 is on the land. Mary A. McEachern conveyed to Mary E. Lyons of Roxbury, who bought for a home.

READING AND MANSFIELD
George W. Hall reports he has sold for Stephen A. Hayes his dwelling at 24 Winter street, Reading, Mass., consisting of a six-room cottage house and 1850 feet of land, to Edwin H. Avery of Reading, who buys for a home and takes immediate possession.

George W. Hall reports that he has sold for the Mansfield Land Trust Company a 26-acre lot of timber land situated on Tremont street, Mansfield, Mass., to Herbert E. and Arthur W. Sweet of Norton. This is a part of the Riverbank Farm and is heavily covered with pine and chestnut timber.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LYNNFIELD
Nine new dwelling houses are in progress of construction or just completed in Lynnfield, as follows: Andrew Mansfield, selectman, new frame dwelling at Mansfield's corner; Miss Jennie B. Gerry, remodeling barn into cottage for personal occupancy; John Kallenburg, cottage house on Lodge road; Arthur D. Upton, a new frame dwelling on Salem street; E. W. Jacobs of Lynn, a two-story frame dwelling at Lawrence corner; William Hamilton, Jr., a new house on Broadway, also remodeling of barn into house and new frame dwelling on Salem street.

COUNTRY ESTATES SOLD
Henry W. Savage reports final papers have gone to record in the sale made by his office of a large Lexington estate on Lowell street, near the Whipple farm, consisting of a large dwelling house, stable, two modern greenhouses with steam heating plant and windmill, together with about five acres of land and a large amount of fruit. The total assessment is \$9800, of which the buildings carry \$8150. Jennie O. Patch conveyed to Edward Monahan who bought for a home.

The sale is reported of an estate on West Hill Road, Marlboro, Mass., consisting of a modern eight-room house, large stable, several poultry houses and two acres land. The grantor was H. A. Frost, the purchaser being Edna Latomity. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

LAND SALES FOR IMPROVEMENT
Poole & Bigelow have sold for William H. Lincoln, et al., two acres of land on Dudley street, Newton, to Dr. John B. Hayes of Boston, who will erect a new house. During the past year and a half a great deal of development has taken place along this street, as the land is very attractive and lends itself to development.

George B. Whitehouse has sold to Ralph U. Sawyer of Cambridge a parcel of land on the west side of Wedgemoor avenue, Winchester, having a frontage of 80 feet and containing 12,000 square feet. The purchaser has had plans drawn for the erection of a colonial house and will commence building at once. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in this transaction.

Floyd & Tucker have sold for Wallace F. Robinson of Boston, two parcels of land fronting on Lewis terrace, aggregating 10,093 square feet, to Leon T. Combs of Winthrop. The new owner will improve the property.

Henry W. Savage has sold two house lots containing 8640 square feet on Dunbarton road, Wollaston, for the Taylor-Terrace Trust of Wollaston, to Charles A. Stetson of Dorchester, who will improve immediately with a single house for his own occupancy. Title came through Thomas Fenno et al., trustees.

The trustees of Ferry Hill Syndicate have just sold a parcel of land on Preston Terrace, Marshfield, containing 20,345 square feet. The lot has a frontage of 120 feet and extends to Ferry street, which borders North River, which separates Marshfield from Humarock beach in Scituate. The purchaser was Edward DeCorsi, who will improve at once.

At Rivermere on the Concord, North Billerica, Walter Watson has purchased lot 292 on the south side of Elmwood avenue, containing 3750 square feet. Sarah Veldon, lots 308 and 309 on the west side of Foster avenue, containing 5424 square feet. Roderick Murray, lots 680-682 on Bridge road, containing 5515 square feet. Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor. Lot 35 on the east side of River road, Concord River park, containing 3775 square feet, has been sold to Frank W. Wells. E. M. Harrington of Cambridge being the grantor.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to Alice E. Hayes, lot 296 on the west side of Renfrew avenue, with a frontage

of 75 feet and containing 9750 square feet. They have also sold lots 250 and 251 on the west side of Allston avenue with a frontage of 120 feet, and having a combined area of 21,600 square feet. Lucy Balman was the purchaser.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Harry Price to Louis Levin, Eaton st.; q. s. 1.
Clara B. S. Hanks to Lillian N. Pretty, Beacon and Aberdeen sts.; q. s. 1.
William Hoag to Ralston H. Wetmore, Decatur st.; q. s. 1.
Susan Sherry to David Belson, Pine st. and Broadway; q. s. 1.
David Belson to Susan Sherry, Pine st. and Broadway; q. s. 1.
Boston Elevated Ry. Co. to Thomas M. Smith, Washington & Oak sts.; q. s. 1.
Thomas M. Smith to Isaac Heller, Washington & Oak sts.; q. s. 1.
Boyd R. U. Walker to Rose Elzholtz, Paul st.; q. s. 1.
Luther W. Puffer, trustee, to Albert E. Little, Cambridge st.; d. s. \$90,800.

SOUTH BOSTON
Mary E. Fitzgerald to Ellen Koor, E. Eighth and Oak sts.; w. s. 1.
Herbert F. Callahan to Joseph P. Callahan, E. st.; w. s. 1.

EAST BOSTON
Mary Tarmy to Sarah A. Kelly, Saratoga st.; d. s. 1.
Hannah McKenna to Manuel J. Silva, Saratoga and Hope sts.; w. s. 1.

ROXBURY
Forrest N. Adams to Alice Baker, Newbern st.; q. s. 1.
William D. Furlington to Thomas C. Hadley, Washington st.; q. s. 1.
Jennie Lincoln to Thomas C. Hadley, Washington st.; q. s. 1.
Gertrude S. Furlington et al., admx., to Thomas C. Hadley, Washington st.; d. s. \$500.

DORCHESTER
Associated Trust to August Gustafson, Southern av.; d. s. 1.
Cora Tuxbury et al. to Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Boston, Mass. av. and Clapp st. ext.; rel. s. 1.
Katherine E. Colver to Hubert A. Murphy, Melville av.; w. s. 1.

Harrison Stevens to city of Boston, Norfolk and Oakwood sts.; w. s. 1.
Mary A. F. Purcell to city of Boston, Norfolk st. and Norfolk tr.; w. s. \$1300.

WEST ROXBURY
John R. McPherson to Sophia B. Jean, Phoenix tr.; w. s. 1.
Katherine H. Rooney, trustee, to John Mosky, Dent and Ivory sts.; d. s. \$1150.
Mary E. Goss to William Tobin, Perkins st.; q. s. 1.
Marie Flala to Joseph L. Audette, Paul Gore st.; q. s. 1.

CHARLESTOWN
Francis C. Dowd to Mary A. McEachern, Bunker Hill st.; q. s. 1.
Milton Robinson et al. to Catherine C. Conway, Prospect st.; 2 lots; q. s. 1.

HYDE PARK
Annie E. Higgins to Moses W. Johnson, Pinewood st.; w. s. 1.

CHELSEA
Sadie Kraft, trustee, to Joseph Kraft, Bellingham st.; d. s. \$10,000.
George F. Butterfield to Hercules Girard, Washington av.; w. s. 1.

REVERE
Helen I. Janvray to Edward G. O'Hara, Commercial st.; q. s. 1.
Charles E. Stratton to Amos M. Leonard, Avon st.; q. s. 1.
Amos M. Leonard to Mary T. Moriarty, Avon st.; w. s. 1.
J. Gordon Smith to Elizabeth M. Coolidge, Hawthorne st.; q. s. 1.
Same to Stella A. Garland, Hawthorne st.; q. s. 1.
M. McKay Park av. and Foster st.; q. s. 1.
Elizabeth M. McKay to Alice M. Burnham et al., Park av. and Foster st.; q. s. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were passed in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of the work are named in the order here given:
Dorchester av., 353, ward 15; Hunt-Spiller Mfg. Co., F. W. Deau Inc.; brick furnace room.
Florida st., 128, ward 24; Max Goldberg, S. Levy; wood tenements.
Rutherford av., 621, ward 4; Francis H. Dillon; alter stores.
Hanover st., 235, ward 6; Boston Seamen's Friend Society; alter stores, etc.
Everett st., 20, ward 27; Antonio Vitale, M. Kalmier; alter dwelling.
Newbury st., 322, ward 11; Paine-Webber Co.; alter stable and dwelling.
Dorchester av., 383, ward 15; Hunt-Spiller Mfg. Co.; alter stores, Jacques & Rantoul; alter foundry.
Reading st., 42, ward 17; C. B. Smith; fire stable.

FACULTY CHANGES MADE AT EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—Having been awarded a fellowship by Columbia University, where he studied last year, Walter D. Head, instructor in French at the academy, has been granted another year's leave of absence. His substitute at the academy is Paul H. Lindeberry, who was graduated from Harvard in 1908.

Dundar annex, a large private house leased by the academy, will next year be in charge of William A. Gaud, who has installed his family there. He will be the academy's recognized private tutor. For three years he has conducted a private school for boys at Charleston S. C.

EIGHT-MILE MARCH WAR GAME LIMIT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In contrast to the army maneuvers at Manassas, Va., in 1904 and the Massachusetts war game in 1909, the marches in the coming mimic war game in this state and New York will be short—not more than eight miles a day. In the two previous campaigns the marches were from 20 to 30 miles a day. It is probable that the maneuvers which begin Aug. 10 will end on the seventeenth instead of the nineteenth as planned. This is to enable the national guardsmen to return to their business on Monday, the nineteenth.

ISLEY N. FOGERTY PASSES AWAY
Isley N. Fogerty, superintendent of the Brookline postal station passed away yesterday afternoon at his home, 12 Stetson street, Brookline. Mr. Fogerty became postmaster in Brookline about 20 years ago and after the town became part of the Boston postal district he remained as superintendent.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two and one half days from Louisburg, C. B., the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, Capt. J. Johannessen, arrived here today with 6200 tons of coal. The steamer anchored on the East Boston flats until nearly noon when she proceeded to her berth at Everett.

With only a half day before them, the T wharf dealers found the market dull today. Only one groundfish and one swordfish arrival was in. Prices were normal, steak cod selling per hundred-weight for \$7.50, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$2, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$3, medium hake \$2, and swordfish 1½ cents per pound. Arrivals: F. A. Oakes with 1000 pounds of pollock, 600 cod, 100 hake and 100 cusk, and the Sakuntala with 12 swordfish.

Sailing late this afternoon the Leyland line steamer Bohemian, Capt. Neil McCallum, will take nearly 1000 cabin passengers for Liverpool. Among the passengers will be Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Bailey of Albany, Lawrence Bond of Boston, Samuel S. Green and Lyman A. Ely of Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Rogers of Cambridge, Professor and Mrs. Charles R. Keyes of St. Louis and Aubrey Hunt of Weymouth. The Bohemian will carry a fair cargo.

It has been announced by the Eastern Steamship Corporation that commencing Sunday, July 21, and continuing until Sept. 8, inclusive, the steamships of the Kennebec line and the Bangor line will run daily, including Sundays.

Orders have been again given out by the White Star, Red Star and Leyland lines for steamers to take the extreme southern voyage owing to the sighting of icebergs.

After a passage of 35 days from New Brunswick, the two-masted schooner George H. Perry, Captain McDonough arrived yesterday. The reason for this long voyage was a series of mishaps.

Loaded with lumber two vessels started on a 7000-mile race down the coasts of two continents. The vessels were the British ship Pass and the Italian bark Aline. The Pass is bound for Buenos Ayres and the Aline for Concepcion del Uruguay.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrivals
Str Bratsberg (Nor.), Johannessen, Louisburg, CB.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Wyoming, McGoldrick, two bgs 780 from Amesbury for New York and 700 from Rockport, Mass. for New York, and called for 791.

Tugs Neponset, Sears and Onward, Wilkie, Saugus; two bgs J. Carleton Hudson.

Tug Prudence, Wells, Portland, with a bgs in tow for New York, calling here for bgs Reading, for Philadelphia.

Tug F. C. Hersey, Hopkins, Newburyport, Mass.
Schr Daisy Farlin, Plummer, Belfast, Ga.

Schr Etta Vaughan (Br), Thornburn, Grand Manan, N. B.

Cleared
Str Halifax (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.
Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I., by A. L. Tasker.

Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah, by I. Wildes.

Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville by Clyde line.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, by C. H. Maynard.

Str Juniata, James, Norfolk, by the same.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, by Eastern SS Corp.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, by the same.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, by the same.

Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York, by the same.

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, do, by the same.

Sailed
Tugs Wyoming, two bgs 780, Perth Amboy; 798 and 791, New York. Last night: Nellie, Lynn, two bgs A R Co No 78; schrs Romance, Lockport N S; John W. Dana, Norfolk; Ella F. Crowell, Rockport, Me.

Strs Bohemian (Br) Liverpool; Bostonian (Br) Manchester; Oregon (Nor) Banos; Halifax (Br) for Halifax N S; Hawkesbury C B and Charlottetown P E; City of Augusta, Savannah; Chippewa, Charleston S C and Jacksonville; Grecian, Philadelphia; Juniata, Norfolk; Massachusetts, New York; James Whitney, do; Birkenfels (Ger) do; Raun, (Nor) Norfolk; schr John J. Perry, Rockport, Me; tug Prudence, Maurice River, calling at Lynn, for bgs Dorothy, and Karl.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
July 20—Strs City of Baroda, Calcutta and Colombo via Boston; Chicago City, Las Palmas; Principe di Piemonte, Mediterranean ports; Harry Luckenbach, San Juan; Ancona, Philadelphia; Kaiser Franz Josef I, Mediterranean ports; Salust, hence for Montevideo and Buenos Aires; Onondaga, Brunswick; schr Albert W. Robinson, Bennett, Savannah.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
HIGHLAND LIGHT—Pd in, str Massachusetts, New York. Pd out, tugs Tamaqua, two bgs Draper, Bangor, Cumru and Tamaquid, Portland for field.

Philadelphia; Wyoming, for New York, two bgs 780, from Amesbury, 790, from Rockport, Mass. and 791, from Boston. Psg in, battleship Georgia.

Hull—Anchored in Nantasket roads, 5 light bgs. Psg in, str Massachusetts, New York.

SALEM, July 19—Arrd, schr Nellie Grant, Flye, Ellsworth.

PROVIDENCE, July 19—Arrd, str Lizzie D. Philadelphia; schr Mary F. Scully, Newport News; bgs E B Sutton, do; Enos Soule, Norfolk; schr Manie Saunders, Stonington, Me.

Sld, schr Mary W. Bowen, Tripp, Norfolk.

PORTLAND, July 20—Arrd, tug Conestoga, two bgs Kimberton, Philadelphia, and leaves on return with bgs Barry, Mingo, and Coleraine.

BATH, July 20—Arrd at Parkers flats, tug Monocacy, two bgs Tulpehocken, Pocopson and Franklin and proceeded with latter for Port Point and will leave on return with bgs Ashland from Bath, Manheim from New Bedford, and New London with new bgs Yardley.

NEWBURYPORT, July 19—Arrd, bgs Edith, Newport News via Boston.

CHATHAM, July 20—Pd north, str Massachusetts, New York for Boston.

BALTIMORE—Chd, strs Lillie, Port Antonio; Romsdal, Havana and Nuevitas; Meridian, Felton; Georgian, Havre and Antwerp; Matilda Weems, George and Charleston, S. C.; Somerset, Jacksonville via Savannah; Transportation, Boston; City of Baltimore, Sld, str Dorchester, Boston.

Pd down Sparrows point, str Clam, for New York.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Sld, schrs Clara Davis, Colbeth, Satilla; Anthony D. Nichols, Seavey.

BEAUFORT, N. C.—Arrd, power lighter E. M. Willis, Norfolk.

YUAN SHIKAI TRIES TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN CHINESE FACTIONS

(By the United Press)

PEKING, China—President Yuan Shi Kai is trying to reconcile the warring factions in the national assembly and secure its approval of his appointments to cabinet positions.

With Premier Lu Cheng-Hsiang as his sole ministerial assistant governmental affairs are rapidly getting out of hand from lack of departmental heads to manage them, and the President is said to consider the regime itself in danger. The deadlock is said to be primarily due to foreign interference in Chinese politics.

Immediately following the republic's establishment negotiations began between the government and the so-called "four power" financial group to finance the country. The financiers' demands were rejected by the then premier, Tang Shao-Yi. This involved him in such difficulties that he left office. Now he and his political party, the Tung Men Hui, are preventing a cabinet reorganization. Though not friendly to President Yuan, Vice-President Li Yuan Hung and Sun Yat Sen are so desirous of the republic's safety that they are cooperating with Yuan in his efforts to effect a compromise.

NEW YORK—A St. Petersburg message to the New York Herald says that the signature is impending of a compact establishing a defensive alliance between Russia and Japan. The agreement consists of two parts, one dealing with the delimitation of the spheres of influence of Russia and Japan in Mongolia and Manchuria. The second part deals with the duty of the two powers for a joint defense in case either is attacked.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, formerly of Cornell University, who recently was offered the post of financial adviser to the Chinese government, has notified the government of his willingness to accept the position. Negotiations regarding the terms will now be conducted.

SOCIALISTS TALK OF ETTOR CASE

Supporters of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, the Lawrence strike leaders who have been in jail 21 weeks, met in Paine Memorial hall Friday evening under the auspices of the Socialist party clubs of Boston. About 400 were present.

The principal speaker was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who aided in taking the children of strikers to New York.

John J. Ballani, an I. W. W. organizer, was chairman and told of the Ettor-Giovannitti conference that had been formed in Boston to raise funds for the men's defense.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS LEAVE

Delegates to the summer school for Sunday school workers of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association at Northfield left the South station today by special train via the Boston & Albany and Grand Trunk lines. This school continues for a week. Beginning July 29 there will be three days study of organized Sunday school work in Northfield.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York

*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 20
*New York, for Southampton..... July 20
*Cameroun, for Glasgow..... July 20
*Minnehaha, for London..... July 20
*Oceanic, for Naples-Genoa..... July 20
*Ancona, for Southampton..... July 20
*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... July 20
*Kaiser Wilhelm I, for Bremen..... July 20
*Mauretania, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples..... July 20
*Genoa, for Southampton..... July 20
*La Provence, for Havre..... July 20
*Cleveland, for Hamburg..... July 20
*Kaiserin Louise, for Bremen..... July 20
*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Zeeland, for Rotterdam..... July 20
*St. Paul, for Southampton..... July 20
*Minnetonka, for London..... July 20
*Hydram, for Rotterdam..... July 20
*Czar, for Rotterdam..... July 20
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen..... July 20
*Caledonia, for Glasgow..... July 20
*Kaiser Franz Joseph I, for Naples..... July 20
*Sant' Anna, for Naples..... July 20
*Bordeaux, for Havre..... July 20
*Hydram, for Rotterdam..... July 20
*Caronia, for Liverpool..... July 20

Sailings from Boston
*Cestrian, for Liverpool..... July 20
*London, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Winifred, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Arabic, for Liverpool..... July 20

Sailings from Philadelphia
*Anconda, for Genoa..... July 20
*Prinz Albert, for Hamburg..... July 20
*Oceanic, for Liverpool..... July 20

Sailings from Montreal
*Grampian, for Glasgow..... July 20
*Laurel, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Lake Erie, for Southampton..... July 20
*Royal George, for Bristol..... July 20
*Tunisia, for Philadelphia..... July 20
*Canada, for Liverpool..... July 20
*Ionian, for Glasgow..... July 20
*Ascania, for London..... July 20

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
*Caronia, for New York..... July 20
*Meganitic, for Montreal..... July 20
*France, for New York..... July 20
*Cedric, for New York..... July 20
*Corsican, for Montreal..... July 20
*Empress of Ireland, for Montreal..... July 20
*Lusitania, for New York..... July 20
*Centuria, for Montreal..... July 20
*Cynde, for Boston..... July 20
*Carmania, for New York..... July 20
*Haverford, for Philadelphia..... July 20
*Southwick, for Philadelphia..... July 20

Sailings from London
*Minnehaha, for New York..... July 20
*Minnehaha, for New York..... July 20
*Sailings from Southampton

*St. Louis, for New York..... July 20
*President Grant, for New York..... July 20
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York..... July 20
*Mauretania, for New York..... July 20
*Ansonia, for Montreal..... July 20
*Philadelphia, for New York..... July 20
*America, for New York..... July 20
*George Washington, for New York..... July 20
*Oceanic, for New York..... July 20

Sailings from Glasgow
*Columbia, for New York..... July 20

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 20

Mails for—
Costa Rica, via Port Limon..... Fri. 10 a.m.
San Domingo, via Puerto Plata..... Fri. 10 a.m.
Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... New York..... Fri. 9 a.m. 10 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. John's, Halifax, via Halifax

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BLUE PERIWINKLES WORN IN GENEVA IN HONOR OF ROUSSEAU

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The bi-centenary of the birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau was celebrated at Geneva lately and was attended by quite a stream of pilgrims from France, Germany and Russia.

To a remarkable extent the referendum embodied in the scheme of government used in Switzerland today approaches more exactly to Rousseau's ideal nation than is to be found in any other country in the world. Again, in Paris, where he was subjected to such a cruel persecution, his name has been honored and the colossal work which he did for his country is gratefully acknowledged.

The simplicity which characterized the celebrations in Geneva would have appealed strongly to Rousseau himself. In that remarkable book, his "Confessions," it will be remembered that he proclaims his love for the simple little blue periwinkle, consequently this flower was to be seen on every side, worn by the Genevans in his honor on June 28. Open air banquets were given when each family brought its own food and cutlery, the town defraying only the cost of the tables and crockery.

Sermons in all the churches touched upon Rousseau and spoke of him as a truly religious, though unorthodox, character; they omitted to mention that his books had once been burned in the public streets.

England sent no representative, and yet Rousseau at one time took refuge in England and was so welcomed and understood by the King that a performance was given at Drury Lane in his honor.

MUHAMMADANS IN NIGERIA OBJECT TO MISSIONARIES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On the occasion of the recent dinner of the African Society, P. A. Talbot described a journey which he, his wife, and her sister had made from the gulf of Guinea through South Nigeria and the Kameruns to French Central Africa.

In the course of his lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, Mr. Talbot referred to the objection of the Muhammadans of Nigeria to the preaching of Christianity in their midst, an objection with which the missionaries naturally had little sympathy. Fortunately, said Mr. Talbot, there were methods of preaching quite apart from set sermons.

Sir Thomas More, Sir Richard Grenville, Sir Philip Sidney, statesmen, explorers, soldiers, not less brilliant and manly than those of the present day, knew how to teach the faith dear to them in a way which roused no enmity; not in words, but by their lives. For proof that men of this stamp existed now they had not far to seek, and if they were content to follow the example of those great Elizabethans there would be no need for any other preaching.

CZAR RECEIVES BESSARABIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A deputation from the government of Bessarabia was received by his majesty at the grand palace of Peterhof recently. They came to bring the felicitations of the local population on the occasion of the centenary of the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian empire.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AMITY HAS LEONARDO AS TIE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—Leonardo da Vinci is known to have been a man of marvelous genius and widely varied capabilities, but until the Leonardo celebration at the Sorbonne lately it was not known that he had endeavored to establish friendly relations between Italy and France. This fact now brought to light was used by M. Poincare and Signor Tittoni, the Italian ambassador, to enlarge upon the historical and political ties that serve to unite France to Italy today.

The central hall of the Sorbonne was filled to overflowing with a magnificent audience for the celebration, which was under the auspices of La Ligue Franco-Italienne, L'Union Latine and La Societe Giosue Carducci.

The speech of the prime minister, M. Poincare, was delivered in his usual eloquent style. He hailed Leonardo as one who had united in himself all the interests and all the aspirations of mankind, one, too, who from the slopes of Monte Albano came to Touraine, that delightful garden of France, like a red fleur-de-lis shedding its petals on Gaelic soil.

The life of Leonardo had combined in a remarkable manner the peculiar qualities and gifts of the other Latin nations. Although eminently practical, as his discussion of the principles of aviation showed, Leonardo was yet supremely imaginative; he had, moreover, strongly desired a close union between France and Italy; and with a view to forwarding this idea, conceived the plan of uniting

PHILOSOPHY AND WORK OF BACON ARE LAUDED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The statue of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, erected in Gray's Inn, was unveiled recently by Mr. Balfour, who gave an interesting and sympathetic appreciation of the philosophy and life of Bacon.

The ceremony of the unveiling was preceded by a garden party held in the gardens of the inn which Bacon himself laid out 300 years ago. Most of the members of the judicial bench, many members of the legal profession and men eminent in politics, literature and science were present.

Bacon, said Mr. Balfour, was a member of Gray's Inn throughout his whole career. Of Bacon as a lawyer, however, Mr. Balfour disclaimed any qualification to speak. Of Bacon as a politician it would be interesting to dilate. He could not but feel that if Bacon's advice had been listened to, the breadth of his views, the moderation of his spirit, would have gone far to alter the history of England if not of Europe. Of Bacon as a writer, as a historian and finally as a philosopher, Mr. Balfour had much to say which was appreciative and broadly critical.

"Not as a logician, not as an inventor of a machine for discovery does Bacon live," pursued Mr. Balfour, "but as a seer. He saw the neglect by the scientific mind, engaged in verbal disputes, of the patient and childlike attitude of those who come to nature, not to impose upon nature their own ideas, but to learn from nature what it is that she has to teach us.

"Bacon is never tired of telling us that the kingdom of nature like the kingdom of God, can only be entered by those who approach it in the spirit of a child. But furthermore, what did Bacon do for science. He did," concluded the speaker, "all that a great philosopher, all a great writer, as distinguished from an investigator, can do. He created the atmosphere in which scientific discovery flourishes.

"All who love knowledge, all who love science, all who look now with pity on



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STATUE OF FRANCIS BACON Unveiled in Gray's Inn by Mr. Balfour

the estate of man, all who look forward to seeing that estate improved by the effort of thinkers, investigators, men of science, working together in the great cooperative effort of modern investigation, all who hold that view will agree that I am performing no futile task when I unveil a statue, which, none too soon, the members of this ancient body have erected to him who lived here so long, who worked here so fruitfully and who always held this place in loving recollection."

KAISER BRINGS CZAREVITCH BOX OF GERMAN TOYS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—When the Kaiser left Potsdam for Danzig en route for the Finnish waters, he was accompanied by his third son, Prince Adalbert, and a numerous suite and by his daughter who remained in Danzig. The Hohenzollern arrived off Baltischport, a little town near Reval, in beautiful weather.

The gradual arrival of the Kaiser's white yacht was watched with great interest by the Czar and his family from the deck of the Standart, and the meeting was one of the utmost cordiality. The friendly character of the Kaiser's visit to the Czar was emphasized by the fact that a large box of German toys, sent by the Kaiserin to the little Czar, was among the luggage in the hold.

CRISPI LETTERS PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—Hitherto unpublished letters of Crispien from the year 1860 to 1869 have been published by Signor Pulamenghi Crispi. With these letters are also some from Garibaldi to the future Italian prime minister which throw light on the attempt of the Garibaldians to enter Rome in 1867, when they met with defeat at Mentana.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HAS NEW HISTORIC PANEL UPON WALL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The walls of the Royal Exchange, which already boast of 17 mural paintings representing scenes in the history of London, have added to their decorative scheme a panel, the work of Frank O. Salisbury, the subject of which is King Alfred the Great rebuilding the walls of the city of London. The new panel has been presented to the exchange by Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield.

After the unveiling ceremony, performed by the Lord Mayor, a luncheon was given at the De Keyser's hotel at which Mr. Alderman Collard said a few words on the subject of art, to which Sir Alfred East replied.

He pointed out the great responsibility which rested upon any city which lent its walls to a pictorial record of its history. He was pleased to say that Mr. Salisbury had produced a noble decorative painting worthy in every way of the purpose for which it had been executed.

The new panel is placed next to Lord Leighton's picture, to which, with its brilliant scheme of coloring, it forms a striking contrast.

ASTRONOMERS PAY SCHOOLBOY HONOR

(Special to the Monitor)
CHELTENHAM, Eng.—W. H. Stevenson, a Cheltenham College schoolboy, has been elected at the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Stevenson discovered a new comet on Sept. 24 last and but for the discovery of the same comet 24 hours earlier by a French astronomer at the observatory of Juvisy, the new comet would have been named after him.

This is the first time, as far as is known, that such a discovery has been made by a boy. It is especially remarkable as the comet was very faint at the time and Stevenson had none of the special instruments usually indispensable in such discoveries.

CHINA MAY MAN POSTAL SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING—A bill providing for the control by the Chinese of the postal administration was read in the Assembly lately. The bill, if passed, will involve the transference of 150 foreign officials from the postoffice to the customs service under the agreement by which their positions and promotions are equally secure. The foreign trading community are much concerned at the contents of the bill as they consider foreign management to be necessary to commercial interests.

WOOD OF OLD FRIGATE USED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The timbers of the old oak frigate Southampton, which has been sold by the admiralty and will shortly be broken up, are being converted into articles of furniture as mementoes of this relic of the British navy of times past.

BARON VON PLENER URGES UPON AUSTRIA NEED OF ECONOMY

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—Baron von Plener, president of the supreme Austro-Hungarian audit office, referred in a speech on the Austrian budget in the Upper Chamber recently to the necessity of economy in the future. He anticipated that there would be a deficit of some £5,000,000 at the close of the current year and, referring to the additional expenditure necessary in the near future for the army and the state railways, he urged the government to do all in their power to be economical. The public debt, he explained, had been increased during the last 10 years by nearly £80,000,000.

SOCIALISTS HOLD CONGRESS AFTER BELGIAN DEFEAT

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—In consequence of the defeat of the Socialist party at the recent general elections an extraordinary congress of the Socialist party was fixed to take place at the end of June. At the opening of the congress 1558 delegates were present and the chair was taken by M. Wauters.

The sitting having been opened by the president, M. Vandervelde presented his report in the name of the general council of the party. He assured the congress that the local federations were at one in their conviction of the necessity of obtaining universal suffrage and that in order to further the movement they were determined to carry out a general strike.

Referring to King Albert's speech in which it was stated that all citizens should make it their chief care to maintain national unity, M. Vandervelde said that the only way of maintaining moral unity in the nation was to do justice to the classes which constituted the majority and to establish politically the equality of all citizens.

YOUNG SOLDIER WINS POSITION OF CHAMPION SHOT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—When the annual prize meeting of the Army Rifle Association took place at Pirbright the entries, numbering 273, established a record. All the finest shots of the British army were competing.

Lance Corporal J. Roach of the first Worcester regiment, a very young soldier who has only been enlisted for three years, made the highest aggregate score in all the practices, and therefore holds the proud position of champion shot in the British army. His score was 151 out of a possible 200 points. In addition to carrying off the championship gold jewel, Roach was also awarded the Watkin challenge cup, the A. R. A. medal, and £10 as champion of Class II.

BAGHDAD STATION SITE FIXED

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—It has been decided that the Baghdad railway station shall be placed on the right bank of the Tigris, about a quarter of a mile distant from the river. It is understood that the intention is to construct a harbor and custom house on the river bank, communicating with the station by a siding.

KING AND QUEEN GIVE GREAT BALL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Gay Uniforms, Sparkling Jewels, Richly Colored Dress, Brilliantly Lighted Rooms and Magnificent Canopy Used at Delhi Durbar, Make Scene Very Imposing

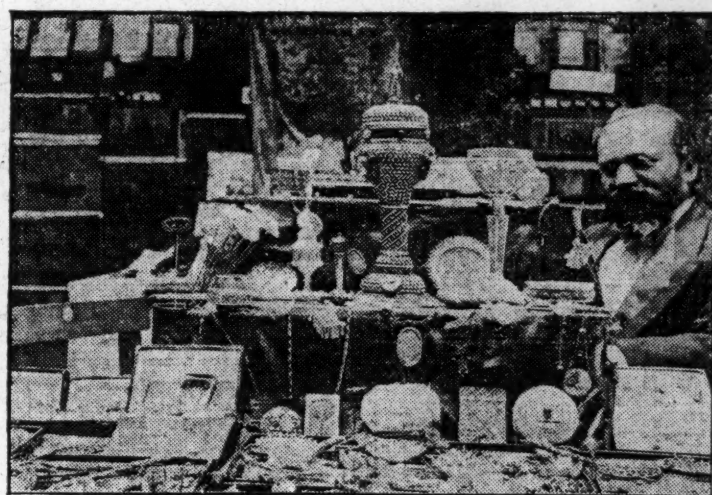
(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—The King and Queen gave a great ball at Buckingham palace which with a second ball to follow at once and a garden party at Windsor, will practically close the London season and complete the series of royal entertainments.

The Queen wore a dress of gold broche silk of English manufacture and the King was in uniform of the Royal Horse Guards, of which regiment he is colonel-in-chief. The royal circle, which was a large one, included Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince George and Prince Christopher of Greece and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

There was a large number of members of the diplomatic corps, whilst the general circle included British and colonial statesmen and naval and military officers, made the largest attendance yet on record. The total number of guests was 2500.

All the royal party who were not staying in the palace arrived by the garden entrance and awaited the forming of the state procession to the ballroom, the general company coming by way of the grand entrance and stream-

INSTITUTIONS IN JERUSALEM TRAIN JEWISH POPULATION



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Wares shown at the Palestine exhibition held recently in the Athenaeum hall, Manchester, Eng.

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Palestine exhibition, held at the Athenaeum hall, Manchester, recently, attracted a good deal of attention, not only by reason of the excellence and value of the goods shown, but also because of the evidence which it furnished of the steady progress of a people's effort at progress.

The exhibits, consisting of carpets, fancy goods, lace and embroidery, were the products of two well known institutions in Jerusalem, namely, the Eveline de Rothschild school for girls and the Bezalel school of arts and crafts. The former, as its name indicates, was founded by a member of the famous Jewish family of financiers; the latter was called into being by Prof. Boris Schatz, a well known sculptor, who threw up a lucrative position under one of the Euro-

RAILWAY PAYING FOR NOVEL TO AID JUNGFRAU LINE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Jungfrau Railway Company have hit upon a novel means of advertisement, in order to exploit the beauties of the Jungfrau, and attract the traveling world thither.

This enterprising company have engaged a well-known Swiss writer, Herr Volt, a pastor of a church at Lugano, to write a novel in which the characters ascend the Jungfrau by the electric line, admire the scenery and stop at the hotels en route. The characters in the projected novel are to have a remarkably good time, every difficulty surmounted, and delightful weather, in fact, the Jungfrau is to be at its very best for the occasion.

In a chalet situated in close proximity to the Mer de Glace Herr Volt has taken up his residence in order to see this beautiful mountain in its varying phases. His book is more likely to affect the traveling public next year than those taking their pleasure in the Swiss mountains in 1912.

WOMAN FLIES IN WATERPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—Of the comparatively few women possessing aviation certificates, Mademoiselle Dutrieu is the first to accomplish a waterplane flight. Mounting a Farman machine, she flew over Saint Germain and Epinay and returning to Enghien, alighted easily upon the water.

EFFECT OF WEST ON BRITISH INDIA PRAISED BY PAPER

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—A native paper, the Indian Patriot, draws attention to the cry of denationalization which is being made against educated Indians who give up their old ways and habits and take to something new.

The cry is loudest heard, it remarks, against denationalization in mere externals which have nothing to do with a man's thoughts and sympathies. The tendency is increasingly seen to adopt European dress, and the chances are that it will spread, so that a steadily increasing number of people are likely to be seen wearing hats and boots. Where denationalization is taking place, however, is, it points out, in thought and sentiment, not affecting one's patriotism, but rather helping and strengthening it. The thoughts and sentiments of educated Indians are being revolutionized.

If the educated Indians of the present day can be said to be denationalized because their thoughts and sentiments have been modified by western education and example, then the Japanese are the most denationalized people in the whole world.

MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE AFFECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—It has been found that the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitoline square has been suffering from the infiltration of water, and a technical commission has accordingly advised its immediate repair. In order to carry this out it will be necessary to remove the figure of the Emperor, which will be transported to the Palazzo dei Conservatori. The work, for which a sum of £180 has been voted by the municipal council, will then be carried out as soon as possible.

BALFOUR FIRM HAS TRAMWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Aus.—The Balfour Milling and Tramway Company, who have removed their sawmilling plant from Balfour to Rosebery, have completed 2½ miles of steel tramway from the Rosebery railway station to the first mill site at Talune river. The tramway will ultimately go out for about six miles to the old Moxon Prospecting Association's ground, which the company have taken up as a mineral lease. They have 17,000 acres held as a timber lease, and beds of King William and celery top pine extend for 10 miles with the greatest width of three miles. Other mills will be erected shortly. Several log formations have been cut in, making the first section of the tramway, and the line will serve as a good base for prospectors operating in the district.

KIEFF TO PRESERVE MONUMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It has been decided by the municipality of Kieff to set aside annually a sum of R.10,000 for the purpose of keeping the monument erected to the memory of the Emperor Alexander III. in Kieff in good order.

PORTUGUESE ANGOLA MAY BE CHOSEN FOR JEWISH OCCUPATION

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The Jewish Territorial Organization with Mr. Zangwill in the chair held a series of meetings here recently. The chief object of discussion, it is reported, was the selection of a country suitable for Jewish settlement on such a scale as to make of the settlers a majority of the population and so secure autonomous administration.

In 1907 the organization was offered Barca, or Cyrenaica, the eastern portion of Tripoli, by the Turkish government, but owing to lack of water that country proved unsuitable. Australia was thought of, but impediments of various nature occurred.

The most promising country and the one which will probably be finally decided upon is Angola, a rich and fertile country under Portuguese rule. No opposition will be made to its occupation by the Jews, the Portuguese chamber having passed a bill to open the country to them. A committee has been formed by the Jewish Territorial Organization to go into the possibility of the project.

TURKISH PLANS TOLD IN DETAIL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—It is stated that in the course of an interview with the representative of the Tanin, the minister for the interior, discussing the present situation, explained that the government had decided to obtain the services of an English gentleman well acquainted with the country to act as chief inspector for the ministry of the interior. In further discussing the question of obtaining assistance from foreign inspectors, the minister explained that the very best results had so far been obtained. He added also that his proposals would shortly be submitted to the chamber for confirmation.

A grant will be requested for not more than one inspector for the European vilayets at present; that is to say one for Anatolia and one for Syria. It is understood that later on sufficient money will be available to appoint more than one inspector for each vilayet.

LEEWARD ISLANDS' VALUE RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, the new Governor of the Leeward Islands, accompanied by his A. D. C., Lieutenant Mann, ninth Lancashire regiment, has left London for Antigua to take up his new post. Speaking of the islands, Sir Hesketh Bell said that undoubtedly the opening of the Panama canal would increase their importance as they lay in the direct route of the canal and there would certainly be increased demands for coaling facilities and provisions.

ALLAN LINE TO NAME STEAMERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Allan line has definitely decided to name their new 17,000 ton steamers now building on the Clyde, the Calgarian and the Alaskan respectively. The Calgarian is named after the prosperous city of Calgary, the Alaskan after the old French province of Alsace.

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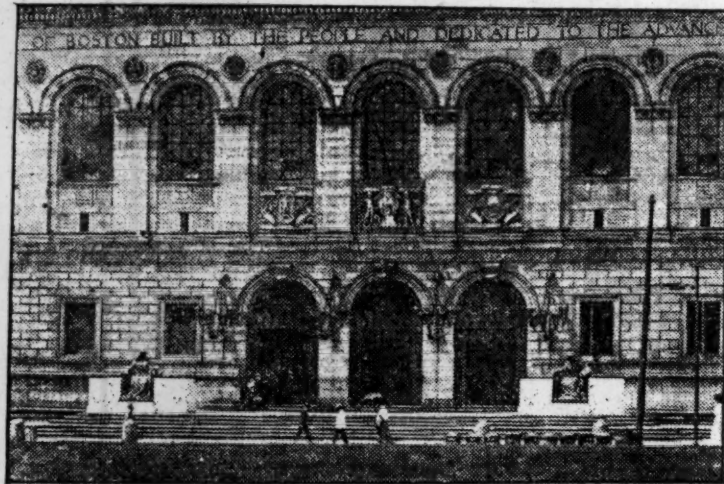
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THE HOME FORUM

QUEENS OF COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

THE new bronzes by Bela Pratt before the Boston public library in Copley Square have been pictured separately but a photograph showing them in place on the great platform that runs across the whole facade of the building has unusual interest. The beauty of these figures is greatly enhanced by their position. The two "Art" and "Science" appear like sister queens, seated on their granite thrones, receiving the homage of those who enter their portals and even of those who go their way without paying tribute to the other treasures of the library.

The figures are in beautiful proportion to the rest of the entrance ornament. The wide space between them hints at a broad hospitality; their mutual regard, with heads turned slightly toward one another, adds to the impression they give of welcoming those who climb the steps. The sphere which "Science" holds in contemplation types the perfected whole of existence as seen through the eyes of understanding. The palette which "Art" has is a sign of the color and beauty with which all things are invested when once this understanding is clear. "Art" looks eagerly toward "Science," as if she draws her inspiration from the serene sister, and properly enough "Science" was the first completed of the two, or at any rate was



"SCIENCE" AND "ART" AT BOSTON LIBRARY
New bronzes by Bela Pratt

first set in place. Then "Art," who, as the sculptor intimates, shows by her active pose that she is ready to do the bidding of "Science," appeared duly. The portion of the inscription around the top of the walls which appears above the head of "Art" "To the advance," fall fitly in place.

The iron work canopy above the doors has lanterns that are after the celebrated lanterns of the Strozzi palace in Florence; the bronze doors in the vestibule are the work of Daniel French. The statue of Sir Harry Vane just inside the doors is by Frederick MacMonnies.

BLUE JOHN CAVERNS OF DERBYSHIRE

THE High Peak of Derbyshire has been described as the Switzerland of England. In the very center of the Peak hills lies the picturesque village of Castleton, and towering above it is Peveril castle, which William the Conqueror built and Sir Walter Scott made famous in "Peveril of the Peak." Of the village and its neighborhood Ruskin said that it was the most educational of all English landscapes. The mines and the caverns, the former discovered and worked in the Romans' day, and the latter held by experts to be the finest in the British Isles and of extraordinary grandeur and beauty, with the general magnificence of the landscape, have earned this encomium for Castleton. The lead mines are of great interest, but it is the "blue john" caverns and mine which are the special phenomenon of the district.

"Blue john" is the name given by the miners to a colored form of fluo-

calcium-fluorspar—found nowhere in the world but in these caverns in an isolated hill in Derbyshire. The extraordinary beauty of the spar, with its rich vein-colorings, has made it an object of keen demand for ornamentation purposes, particularly for chandeliers, pendants and mosaic work, and ecclesiastical work generally. The Romans valued it and blue john vases have been found at Pompeii, which were no doubt made from stone taken from Castleton. The

Duke of Devonshire has at Chatsworth the largest blue john piece.

The spar is found covering the roof, sides and floor of very small limestone caverns. It occurs in horizontal seams, which average two and a half inches in thickness, and the miners blast it from the rock after emptying the caverns of the clay and barium sulphate, which the action of the water has filled them with after depositing the constituents that go to form the blue john spar.

Seeking

SEEK that Spirit to teach thee; which is the Spirit of knowledge and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might, of wisdom and of the fear of the Lord. That Spirit will close thine eyes and stop thine ears, so that thou shalt not judge by thine; but thou shalt judge for the meek of the earth and thou shalt be made to do accordingly.—Oliver Cromwell.

Literature of the Hour

The distinct change that has come over the tone of novel writing today is remarked by a recent reviewer as indicating a marvelous advance. There is now arising in England a group of novelists who promise to make history, in the true sense that good novel writing is history; and in the United States several women writers are proving unnecessary, by their excellent work, the modern lament over fiction as largely left to the pen of women. What women are writing is held by this critic to connote inspiration and truth in a degree which novel making heretofore has lacked. That is, the novelist of yore made of woman something artificial, either far above man or far below him. Today woman is being shown as she really is, equal with man, his companion and friend, made of the same human nature and not emotionally or mentally differentiated from him in the ways heretofore insisted on.

It is seen that this common sense handling of the woman question in fiction is making for a sounder basis of relation in every-day life. For it is clear what mighty influence on opinion literature must always have.

Even though the many may not read the best literature, the fact remains that those who write literature are influenced by the best. Why? Because they read it, or imitations of it, before they write their own feeble transcripts of it. They look to books of their betters far more than to life for their inspiration, and this largely is what constitutes them second or third-rate instead of first-rate. Therefore the writing of the great folk does shape all the writing and thought of its time to a great degree. Now if this best writing is really becoming more honest and sane, and keeping with the upward look, then there is a new promise. And we may even hold our breath expectant that a poet may soon arrive.

From "When I Shall Meet My Youth Again"

Sometime—I know not how or when—
This weary road I journey on
Will lead through lands that I have known,
And I shall meet my youth again.
Through some old-wood my childhood knew
The road at length will bring to view
A cottage in a lonely glen,
Where I shall meet my youth again.

Where I shall greet beside the gate
A boy whose forgotten face
Will glad me with its tender grace
Of artless life and love elate;
My soul will sparkle in his gaze
The while his sunburnt hand I raise
Against my lips in silence then,
When I shall meet my youth again.

—James Newton Matthews.

Who Crispi Was

One of the most ardent followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi during the war for Italian unity was the young Sicilian, Francesco Crispi. He championed the cause of "Italia Unita," and fought against French interference. He was a leading spirit among those who brought about Italian occupation of Rome, a most prominent figure in the formulation and direction of Italian foreign policy and a prime mover in the entrance of Italy into the triple alliance, as well as one of the originators of the idea of an Italian Tripoli.—Review of Reviews.

Christ will have us live the heroic life—a heroism that is often carried to the point of defiance, as if we could not only merely overcome the enemy, but actually and absolutely trample him underfoot in excess of triumph and redundancy of divinely given strength.—Joseph Parker.

LONDON AND PARIS SHOP FRONTS

IN an article in the Architects and Builders Journal, the writer, speaking of the question of shop fronts in Paris, says that London has already profited greatly by French example, in this and in other architectural matters. The main object to be attained in shop front design, he says, is not only to attract the customer, but to impress his or her memory with some striking characteristic that will effectually prevent a particular establishment's display from being confounded in the recollection with that of any other.

The number of articles displayed should be restricted, the manner in

which they are arranged to set each other off being much more pleasing and attractive than mere lavish profusion, which is apt to prove distracting. The shop front should be, when possible, so recessed as to allow the prospective buyer to inspect the windows without being jostled by passers-by, and incidentally hindering the pedestrian. The writer adds that on the whole London shop fronts would compare quite favorably with those of Paris, but he nevertheless emphasizes the fact that the Paris shopkeeper does not insist upon every inch of glass that the space will hold.

From "Address to the Unconquered"

O ye who are the unconquered,
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've nought to do but mark and tell
Your neighbor's faults and folly.
Whase life is like a weel gaun mill
Supplied wi' store o' water,
The heaped happer's ebbing still
And still the clap plays clatter.

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared
And shudder at the niffer,
But cast a moment's fair regard,
What makes the mighty differ?
Discount what scant occasion gave
That purity ye pride in,
And (what's a' mair than a' the lave)
Your better art o' hidin'.

Then gently scan your brother man
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin's wrang,
To step aside is human;
One point must still be greatly dark,
The movings why they do it,
And just as lamely can ye mark
How far perhaps they rue it.

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us,
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring, its various bias;
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

—Robert Burns.

Old Pianos Are Shipped Abroad

What becomes of all the old pianos? Thousands of new pianos are sold every year, the greater number to those who already have musical instruments. The salesman allows a liberal price for the old piano in trade, accepts a little cash and takes the balance on monthly payments. Now while he has sold one piano, he has just as many on his hands as before, for he has accepted an old one. What becomes of it? He does not care to sell it to some one who has never had a piano if he can avoid it, for if the process of trading continued he would soon be following himself around in a circle, and there are no dividends in that. He must find a market for the old musical instrument.

To do this he repairs and revarnishes the old piano, boxes it, and with hundreds of others, it is shipped to South America, Africa, Asia and other benighted portions of the world, where it is sold to the natives, who yearn for music and whose ambition is to drum out tunes on an instrument of their own, says *Harper's Weekly*.

These pianos are sold for a small amount down, and the balance in monthly, sometimes weekly payments extended over a long period of time. In this way the dealer gets back not only the price he allows for the old piano in the first place, but the cost of repairing, boxing and shipping, with interest added to each of the charges.

Natural Garden

Not many miles from Kennebunkport, Me., a man and woman, supposedly beset by the grim inhibitions of wealth, not long ago built themselves a lovely house upon a rocky hill overlooking the York river and the distant ocean, and hired a landscape gardener to lay out the grounds. On the direct approach to the house were a great pile of stones and two gnarled but sturdy apple trees. The landscape gardener at once decreed their removal. But the man and woman thought otherwise. They dismissed the landscape gardener and turned gardeners themselves. They left the pile of stones, filling in the hollows and planting them with native rock plants and ferns which they themselves dug up in the neighboring woods. They had a bit of a fountain put in at the base. Under the gnarled apple trees they built a tiny entrance gate for pedestrians and curved the footpath about the rock pile. They let the drive remain the natural country road almost to the door of their house. And today that house, though built of Italian stucco, seems to belong on that rocky Maine hilltop, not to have been grafted upon it. Incidentally, we fancy, the owner and his wife take vastly more pride in their place.—Everybody's.

Work

The busy men and women of the world are they who have attained to greatness. Many such have endured hardships and practised rigid economy to enable them to meet the demands of a large family and the greatest men this country has produced have been men who have labored with hands and intellect. After acquiring a competency, remembering the years that are gone, they admit that their working years were their happiest years.—Deer Creek Anchor.

Today's Puzzle

WORD FRACTIONS

Take one fifth of night, one seventh of the heavens, one fourth of the moon, one seventh of the morning, one fifth of the stars, one third of the sky. Then add one fifth of the earth, one third of the day, one fourth of a line, one third of the sun, one seventh of the horizon and one ninth of invention and obtain a great inventor who has studied nature's laws.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Woodcock.

"AS WE FORGIVE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many of us really understand that portion of the Lord's Prayer which reads, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors"? Even granting that we do claim to understand it, how many of us prove the claim by putting our understanding into practice in our associations with those about us?

Analyzing the passage in question into its simple directness and establishing thereby its plain and unmistakable meaning, we have this: Forgive us as we forgive. Surely this is the keynote to the whole situation, for it shows conclusively that our right to be forgiven our own debts depends entirely upon our ability, our willingness to forgive others their debts. To put it differently, if we ourselves are not ready to forgive our brothers and sisters, we are not ready to be forgiven, and we have no legitimate right either to ask for or to expect forgiveness.

On page 17 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, the spiritual interpretation of this part of the Lord's Prayer is given in these words: "And Love is reflected in love."

This interpretation is beautifully clear and helpful when individuals understand it correctly, that is, when they stop and realize that it is Love; not a mere moral changing sense of love, but divine, efficacious, perfect Love, which bases all genuine forgiveness and makes it ideally practical for those who are governed by this Love in their daily walk and conversation. "God is Love," says St. John; and so, in order to be Godlike, as the Bible most emphatically enjoins, it is necessary for us first to partake of His love, and then to show it forth; that is, to reflect, to manifest it in all our dealings with our fellows. In no other way can we be equipped to forgive and to be forgiven.

And here it would be well to ponder that verse of Scripture which affirms, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask

amiss." It is wise for us to examine ourselves, to strive to detect, uncover and overcome the wrong thoughts and motives that would tend to stunt our progress and to keep us from gaining our rightful ends.

The Word of God is altogether true, and His ways are unalterable, unchangeable, therefore we must learn to obey His commands and to walk in His ways if we would fit ourselves to receive and appreciate His blessings. We can always be sure that if we ask and receive not, we have asked amiss; and instead of trying to argue with God, thus giving vent to mortal, erring inclinations, which effort is sooner or later found to be utter foolishness with Him, we should be meek and humble, ready and willing to analyze our own thought processes, and quick to ascertain if therein lies the offending error which must be uprooted and destroyed. Instead of attempting to exalt and justify ourselves, as did the proud and haughty Pharisee of old, we should be like the honest and sincere publican who, with a heart full of repentance and love, prayed, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Never was any one called on to love and forgive as much as was Jesus of Nazareth, he who meekly and modestly, yet mightily, revealed himself as the Wayshower of the race; and never did any one measure up to this requirement so gladly, so perfectly as did he. Respecting love and forgiveness, what did the Master have to say? Briefly this: "As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. This is my commandment, That ye love one another." "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." Of course, when the Master spoke these words, he meant that one must love and forgive his brother in a truly brotherly way; that is, in a tenderly sincere and merciful

way, else there will in reality be no love, no forgiveness at all. Unless one does actually love aright so that he may forgive aright, he will be asking amiss when he prays God to forgive him, and just as Jesus said, he will not be forgiven.

The eighteenth chapter of Matthew tells us that the apostle Peter once conversed with the Master thus: "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven." Here we have a rule which is important beyond degree, because it shows that inasmuch as love never can be limited, forgiveness never can be, because forgiveness is one of the accompaniments, the expressions or manifestations of love.

Now, this does not for an instant mean that one should be looking for something in his brother to forgive, or that he should in the least condone, sympathize with or overlook error. No indeed! But it does mean that he should separate error from the individual by recognizing the utter deceptiveness and powerlessness of error. In other words, he should see man as he really is and as the first chapter of Genesis so grandly portrays him—the image and likeness of God, good, incapable of either thinking, saying or doing aught unlike what the Father would have him think, say or do. If every man and woman would do this so-called evil and its effects would soon be overcome with good, reduced to their native nothingness, and found to be exactly what they are—the works of the devil. Christ Jesus, he who uncovered and destroyed more evil than any one else, defined the devil in these pointed terms: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?—South.

All works are not good that seem to be so. It is one thing for a man's ways to be right in his own eye and another for them to be right in God's.—John Bunyan.

Democracy

I MAINTAIN that our democratic idea is not that the people are always right. It is this rather: That although the people may sometimes be wrong yet they are not so likely to be wrong and to do wrong as irresponsible hereditary magistrates and legislators; that it is safer to trust the many with the keeping of their own interests than it is to trust the few to keep those interests for them.—Orville Dewey.

When Evening Comes if in Thy Heart Unrest

When evening comes, if in thy heart unrest
His tireless path goes pacing round
and round,
Or huddled sorrow broods, a dark-robed guest,
Or care his heavy burden has unbound,

This would I pray thee do: abide not there,
From thy heart's door unloose the soundless bars,
Walk forth into the holy evening air,
Lift up thine eyes and look upon the stars!

—Arthur Wallace Peach, in *National Magazine*.

Japanese Manners

How rarely you see in this country a poorly or uncouthly dressed Japanese! The man may be small, even insignificant, in stature, and to our western eyes his face may lack the characteristics of beauty or even of passable good looks, but he is always dressed like a gentleman. His linen is spotless, his clothes are of good material and well cut in the style of the day, his hat is in fashion, his shoes are well polished. If you see him eat, you will notice that his table manners are all that could be asked. When you remember that he is in a foreign country, and that both the clothes and the manners are not those to which he has been accustomed, you will appreciate how remarkable is his adaptability. Could we Americans make ourselves as inconspicuous in Japan?—Youths Companion.

It is harrowing to the silver-tongued orator to tell him that silence is golden.—Dallas News.

SIR GILBERT PARKER ON WORK

AT the prize giving at Leys school, Cambridge, Eng., recently, Sir Gilbert Parker spoke to the boys on the value of work. He said that though boys were better equipped in general learning nowadays, the spirit of work for work's sake is a field of nearly all the arts and crafts had been damped. This was due in part to cheap and quick production by means of machinery and electricity. In the past even the unskilled worker had his share of the universal pride, but the vulgarizing of the class affected other strata of the community. Losing the joy of work meant the blunting and gradual obliteration of

imagination: a quality of mind, which though depreciated because misinterpreted, was the inspiration of all true progress. If imagination was not cultivated, the belief that all that glitters is gold would never be outgrown. Neglected imagination might perhaps mean a seat in Parliament or perhaps even a peerage, but no statesman was ever made without the quality of imagination, neither could those who were lacking of it ever achieve the supreme distinction of doing things.

O Wisdom! like a dove thou speakest.—Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 20, 1912

Tariff Issue and Democracy

THE struggle to obtain advantage by forcing the tariff issue is not confined to either party or to Congress. For the moment, it would seem, the Democrats at Washington are the aggressors, but it becomes evident day by day that the Republicans hope to profit by their aggressiveness, and are willing to give them full headway. The period is a critical one, and, politically speaking, one that is full of danger for the Democrats. On the assumption that the Republicans are afraid to stand by their colors and fight for protection this year, their opponents are likely to rush headlong into the adoption of a tariff policy that, in practical politics, will be indefensible in many parts of the country.

Some of the wiser among the leaders on the Democratic side see the possible pitfall, and have already sounded a warning. They know from experience that there is nothing in the realm of practical politics so misleading as the cry for tariff reform, when it is taken seriously and in its larger sense. Shouters for a low tariff are usually shouters with reservations. They want a low tariff, but, as a rule, they do not want a low tariff that will affect their own interests or the interests of their towns, states or sections. They want a low tariff with restrictions and exceptions. They want it for the other fellow. The Democrats have made the political mistake time and again of assuming that the cry for reduced schedules was genuine. It was genuine only in so far as it reflected disinterested public opinion, and disinterested public opinion does not always swing elections.

There is a widespread, pronounced, and intelligent demand for tariff revision and one that is not going to be content with emotional, superficial or opportunist platform declarations. This demand cannot be met by grandiloquent and shallow protestations in favor of or in opposition to protection or free trade. Neither of these terms means anything to the practical, and genuine tariff reformer. What he wants is a tariff that, while preserving American industry and protecting American labor, imposes no hardships or deprivations or injustice upon the industry and labor of other nations. In his opinion no such equitable arrangement is obtainable through the medium of party politics. Radical free trade is as inimical to it as radical protection. It can come only through careful observation of industrial and labor conditions the world over, and the fair and judicious application of the knowledge obtained to industrial and labor conditions in this country. It cannot come through planks and platforms and campaign speeches designed to arouse and inflame uninformed or badly informed or misinformed public opinion.

Brightening the Rights of Way

IN RECENT years there have been many and pleasant illustrations East and West, North and South, of what may be done, when an earnest effort is made in that direction, toward improving the appearance of factories, factory grounds, and general industrial neighborhoods and districts. In many instances places that were repellant to even the crudest popular taste and detrimental, by reason of their untidiness and unloveliness, to whole communities, have been transformed by the expenditure of a little thought, time and money, into attractions and public benefits. Waterfronts of cities that had been neglected for years have become beauty spots. Mill yards that had been used as dumping grounds for refuse have blossomed into parks. It has been found possible to beautify the grounds around steel furnaces, as at Gary. It has been found possible to plant flower beds in abattoirs, as at Chicago. Rotting piers have been removed to make room for recreation grounds as in Boston and New York. Even the railroad station, the railroad yard and the railroad right of way have felt the impulse toward the esthetic in many instances, to the extreme satisfaction of people who travel and of people who remain at home.

A few of the railroads have for a considerable time deemed it a wise investment to clean and paint their outlying stations, to plow up the grounds around them, to sow them in grass and to plant them in foliage and even in flowers. It is a positive pleasure to pass the stations on some lines; they are oases in the desert to the dusty and weary traveler. This is no place for invidious distinctions. Let it suffice that some of the railway corporations have in this respect already done very well indeed.

The cheering thing is to learn from the Railway Age-Gazette that the number of railroad corporations that are doing well in this particular is likely to be largely increased in the near future. More attention, we are informed by this authority, is being paid each year to the appearance of passenger station grounds and rights of way in general. Several of the roads have now regularly organized departments for the planning and maintenance of attractive lawns. Likewise more attention is given each year to the attractive designing and construction of stations, not only to satisfy local demands, but also to create a favorable impression on passengers going through. But more to the point is the fact that "car repair yards containing cars in all stages of destruction and repair," now to be found along the main lines, are to receive attention. There is no longer a defense for the maintenance of these unsightly things. Most of the railroad corporations are now rich enough to buy land remote from their main lines for repair yard purposes. Even these need not be utterly neglected. A very slight paring down of dividends would permit of a fair distribution of the companies' profits among the people who provide them. The public is not unmindful of or ungrateful for small favors received, and if all railroad corporations generally would reverse the practice of contributing to the depreciation of property in their neighborhood, and contribute henceforth to its appreciation, by keeping their rights of way neat and trim and pleasant to look upon, there would be a certain and a satisfactory return from it in the nature of a friendlier public sentiment toward them.

THE PLAN to charge \$20 for seats in the third party convention at Chicago in August may lead finally, for all the parties, to a method of raising campaign expenses that will not be as questionable as the present one.

A FINN at Stockholm threw the discus as far as many people are disposed to carry a discussion.

Banks, Crops and Wealth

WHERE states of the Union, like Minnesota for instance, have their bankers, educators and farmers busy cooperating in an effort to spread knowledge about agriculture, to foster easy methods of making loans, and to build up credit and multiply banks, there is no lack of prosperity, no alienation between school and people, no ingrained distrust of the banker by the rural community. Where nations like France, Denmark, Holland, Germany and Belgium have steadily pursued a policy of fostering the interests of agriculturists by seeing to it that facilities be offered by capital for such borrowings as are natural and prudent, there has been an equally constant progression in national wealth, in production of a larger proportion of domestic food supplies, and in stability of political conditions.

Somewhat tardily the United States is turning its attention to the matter, partly owing to economic necessities where urban consumption is fast outrunning rural production, with consequent rise of prices; and partly because the American banker is seeking new sources of investment of wealth at something like former rates of remuneration. Fortunately the federal authorities are acting, as well as states and state universities; and commissioners are now in Europe, backed with all the facilities procurable for them through the department of state, who are making a thorough study of national and local systems of agricultural banks, and ways and means of securing the rural person both as a borrower and as a lender of capital. At one stage of his existence the farmer is in need of cash at a low rate of interest; at another he is seeking investments at as high a rate of income as is consonant with safety. Wise is the state that makes it easy for her rural dwellers to borrow when they are in the debtor class but aspiring to rise out of it; equally sagacious is the commonwealth that so tempts its landowners with investments that capital becomes dispersed as it is in France and Denmark. It is a far more normal society than one with bonds and stocks and forms of personal property centered mainly in the towns.

South American Students in Panama

THERE can be no question of the educational value of the inspection trip to the Panama canal works which the Peruvian students, under the guidance of Dr. J. B. de Lavalle, were enjoying not long ago. The idea of the trip has been promptly taken up by other South Americans, and with the greatly improved steamship communication along the west coast it should not be a difficult matter to extend such a valuable knowledge over a good part of the continent. So much is said and written in Latin America of the Yankee peril and the negative aspect of American supremacy, that such a marvelous opportunity of acquainting South Americans with the constructive power of the American Anglo-Saxon, and showing up the positive side of Yankee predominance, that an official propaganda and special facilities for such visits as that of the Peruvian university students should be well worth considering in Washington and in Balboa. It is obvious that such a propaganda would begin at home, to spread gradually north and south; and for American and Canadian school children and students, groups of business men and tourists, to meet at Panama similar parties from the Argentine, Chile, and Brazil might bring incalculable pan-American benefits.

Nothing seems more urgently needed for the harmonious development of pan-American relations than individual contact followed up at home by an intelligent study of conditions, and events from trustworthy sources, and in this respect the people of Spanish and Portuguese speech are nearly always far more accurately posted than English-speaking people. Among the former one often comes across views distorted by suspicion or resentment, but not that utter absence of information even on the simplest geographical facts about South America so commonly observed among the latter.

As a matter of course, the visit of the Peruvian students to the Panama canal works has a bearing on the varied and extensive construction work going on and projected along the entire west coast of South America, not only preparatory to the vast increase of traffic anticipated but with a view also to place the sanitation of ports of call and important interior centers on a level with that of the Panama Canal Zone. In many cases this will logically mean that the pattern and methods of the latter will be duplicated. That alone, side issue as it is, marks the completion of the Panama canal as a turning point in American progress.

THOSE who are hoping that revolution, even in a mild form, will not become epidemic in Mexico are among Mexico's best friends.

"FOR MANY concentrations of industry, patents have been the basis upon which monopoly has been secured." Thus does Dr. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, in his book on "Concentration and Control," sum up a situation which, as he believes, can be altered only by more rather than by less state control of industry and trade. When, as he says, it has been demonstrated that "many of the businesses in restraint of trade are so in large measure because they own patents," when in addition to recent court decisions respecting the rights of patentees to restrict the time, place, or manner in which a patented device may be used, it is now affirmed by a majority of the federal supreme court that restrictions also may be imposed regarding accessories in the manufacturing process of which the patented device is the key or kernel or core, it is not surprising that Congress should be planning for modification of the patent law, and also that it should be bent on so amending the Sherman law as to make it applicable to monopolies based upon patent rights.

Nor is this all. If rumor has it right, an effort is to be made to end an abuse long known as existing in connection with patents. American inventive talent and genius never have had a full opportunity to better social conditions and reduce costs of manufacture and purchase solely because corporations, securing control of the devices of individuals, never have been willing to utilize them. Conditions of this secretive kind in connection with patents having to do with transmission of intelligence by electricity were notorious and scandalous under the early administration of the telegraph. It is now proposed to put an end to all such possible burial of devices.

Modifying Patent Monopolies

Owners of patents are to be forced, after judicial process carefully guarded, to issue compulsory licenses for other users, when disinclined themselves to utilize the betterment. Society is to be asked to authorize compulsory utilization of the talent of mechanics and under competitive conditions. In short the older notion that society will best profit by making a patent a monopoly right is to be challenged in part if not in whole. Use for community ends is to be a test of title to privilege.

ONE of the best evidences of business growth in the United States is the expansion in bank clearances. All of the leading cities report material increases over last year and the year before that, indicating that the increased volume of business is not confined to any particular locality. The usual midsummer dullness is reported in some lines but in most cases there has been little or no slackening in the pace that was set earlier in the year.

Many steel mills, for example, which usually are compelled to close down for some time during the summer by reason of the heat and the need for making repairs, are forging ahead regardless of these necessities. Notwithstanding the fact that higher prices are demanded for various steel products, it does not seem to diminish the number of orders on the books. One of the most encouraging features of the iron and steel industry just now is the continued heavy buying of rails and equipment by the railroads. The roads of this country have refrained from making such purchases further than absolute necessity required. Now, orders are coming in from these sources to such an extent that the mills have about all they can handle with their other business. The renewed buying by the railroads is an indication of greater confidence in the country's future and it also shows that money for such purposes may be had at reasonable terms.

Money rates have been comparatively easy for some time past, but the general feeling seems to be that they will be higher in the autumn. It is believed that if business on the stock exchanges were to increase substantially, money rates would advance quickly. There has not been the activity in the securities markets that had been hoped for by the commission houses and the market traders, but this cannot be considered an unfavorable factor. A good deal of money is needed in business now and the demand will be considerably greater during the crop moving period which will be under way in another month or two. The week's news regarding the crops has been universally favorable and lower grain prices attest the confidence entertained that the harvest will be an abundant one. With present prices prevailing for agricultural products it is estimated that the total value of the farm output this year will equal or even exceed \$9,000,000,000, an unprecedented figure. This added wealth will be a very notable contribution to the prosperity of the country.

RECENTLY the Canadian Pacific Railway Company placed orders for rolling stock to the aggregate cost of \$19,000,000. These orders covered 12,500 freight cars and 300 locomotives, the former calling for \$14,000,000, the latter for \$5,000,000. In these plain terms, the statement is an important one, since it speaks eloquently for the continued and almost phenomenal development of the territory served by the transcontinental line in question. But it serves also to give the statistician an opportunity of presenting in his own peculiar and instructive way the meaning of this great transaction in a manner comprehensible to the average reader. The statement that 12,500 freight cars and 300 locomotives are to be added to the equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, like every other statement of similar character, taken in bulk is too big for mental storage, and, after exciting some passing wonder, is dismissed. The statistician realizes this and proceeds to correct it.

He does it in figures, but in such a way that they soon become as interesting as romance. The length of a freight car, he tells us, is thirty-nine feet from buffer to buffer, it weighs 37,000 pounds and has a carrying capacity of 80,000 pounds. The length of the locomotives of the type ordered from pilot to tender-buffer is sixty-nine feet, and its weight when working is 175 tons. Each tender carries 5000 gallons of water and thirteen tons of coal. Each locomotive is 15,000 horsepower and can haul on the level at least seventy-five cars, or an average of fifty cars over the entire system. "String these cars in one long line," says the statistics man, "and they would reach a distance of ninety-two miles, from Montreal more than half way to Quebec."

But this is not all. The 12,500 freight cars would make up 250 trains, and if they were to start from Montreal, say for Calgary, at intervals of one hour, running on a regular schedule of twenty miles an hour, ten days would elapse before the despatching of the first and of the last train. Then we have this picture: "When the last train left Calgary, returning, there would be a grand procession from the Rockies to the Atlantic and 2000 miles out on the depths—if it were possible to extend the rails on ocean—and that is two-thirds of the watery way to the old country."

The cars in this procession would each carry forty-six tons, so that their total capacity would be more than 500,000 tons, equal to cargoes for fifty vessels of the largest type, and the trains would have to be manned by an army 21,250 strong. There are other statistics of an equally interesting and instructive nature woven into the story of this equipment purchase, and every figure they contain may be taken as a separate and distinct and crushing refutation of the slander that mathematicians are devoid of imagination. The truth is, they sometimes beat novelists all to pieces.

THERE are two interesting phases to the fact that Americans are buying precious stones in Europe to the value of nearly \$40,000,000 annually. One of them is, Where do the Americans get the money? The other is, Where do the Europeans get the precious stones?

WHATEVER may be thought of the connection in which it was used, Mr. Belmont's remark, "If I feel responsible for anything, my obligation is not measured by dollars and cents," is one of the few made on the same subject recently that are really worth while.

RICHMOND, VA., is now seeking the erection of a great union station for the accommodation of its steadily increasing railroad business. In other respects, also, Richmond is giving evidence of renewed energy and prosperity.

The Business Situation

Modern Story in Statistics